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#### COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,

Is devoted to the promotion of the  
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK  
INTERESTS OF THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

It is issued on the 1st and 15th of every month, in  
quarto form, each number containing 16 pages, mak-  
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and a Premium of Five Concord Grape Vines to any  
one sending the names of Four subscribers and \$6;  
and Fifteen Concord Grape Vines to any one sending  
the names of Ten Subscribers and \$15.

#### ADVERTISING TERMS.

A few appropriate advertisements will be inserted  
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column, one insertion, \$15; two insertions, \$25; and  
\$10 for every additional insertion. One-half column,  
one insertion, \$8; two insertions, \$15, and \$6 for  
every additional insertion. These rates will be strictly  
adhered to.

#### A Few Words to the Young Farmer.

You have undertaken an important thing,  
more so than you are aware of—no more nor  
less than your life-object. Beyond this you can  
expect nothing. From your farm, death will  
take you—so that your farm is your object in life.  
How important then is it that you make it a  
home. Did we say a home? We mean a place  
of comfort. That is the lawful object of every  
man to possess; and no one can carry out this  
object so well as the owner of a piece of land, be  
it ever so small—and the smaller the snigger,  
the more like a place of comfort. To make it  
such should be the object of every one—and to  
begin at once, is the only true way, for then you  
will have it so much the longer to enjoy.

First, you are very apt to have too much land.  
We will venture to say such is the case. It is  
therefore an evil that you must make the best of  
you can. To this effect, you must work but a  
part of it, which in a measure will answer the  
purposes of a small place. You must begin by  
working this well: First, by seeing that it is dry,  
deeply-dry, which will probably necessitate

ditching, drainage. This is less expensive than  
you may at first be aware of. It requires some  
labor, and the tile some money. But you *should*  
be prepared for this—and you can: you can do  
something each year. That is the way the  
thing is done generally. As you are to cultivate  
but little land at first, you can drain as you pro-  
ceed with more land, until the whole farm is,  
not only drained, but under the cultivation  
which you gave to the little at first. This pro-  
cess will get up a good habit. The draining  
will improve your land from a quarter to one-  
half in value. Without it, you are working  
constantly at a disadvantage—at a much greater  
disadvantage, frequently than you think.  
Depend upon this, for drainage is half the im-  
provement. We have no room to say here in what  
respects, but in many. Read, inform yourself,  
and you will find out.

Next to drainage, and allied to it, is sub-soil  
plowing. Provide yourself with a sub-soil plow,  
or at least a sub-soil-attachment. You are work-  
ing less land now you know, and you can there-  
fore afford to do this "extra" work, as some  
people call it—for it is for this reason, to do your  
work *well* that you are working less land.

Never plow wet. We put the injunction in a  
separate paragraph, so important it is. For,  
there is more or less clay in your soil, and that  
will be rendered useless by packing and baking  
it—making brick of it. If there is considerable  
clay in your land, rather not plow at all than  
to spoil your soil by wet-plowing, as it surely  
will spoil it, and that for years. You may plow  
dry, very dry, break up in lumps. The sun will  
soon mellow them—and if not, rain will, the  
very first that comes. After that your har-  
row will do the rest. But be not afraid to use the  
harrow. Use it abundantly. Make it a busi-  
ness—one of the creeds of your farming—to  
keep the cultivator, and the harrow bright. Be  
working in the soil much. That is what you  
farm for, that is farming—for by working your  
soil you are manuring it from the atmosphere—  
a beautiful theory. Read, and you will find it  
to be a fact as well. Thus you have one great  
advantage—to draw manure from where it  
costs nothing—and yet you are not drawing it,  
only working at something else: the manure

comes to you, from wasting manure heaps, &c.

Next, always get your crops in in good time.  
This is important. Oats especially should go  
in as soon as the ground will admit—and that is  
pretty early. Oat soil should be plowed in the  
fall, and should be your poorest cultivated soil.  
In this way you will get an early crop; the  
crop will be heavier (in the berry), brighter (in  
the straw and berry both); and you have a  
chance to get a better seeding, as the early rains  
and frosts will start your seed (which will grow  
in a colder temperature than oats, and thus get  
a good start); besides, your ground being rather  
poor, the grain, which will stand up in conse-  
quence, will be airy enough to let the sun and  
wind in to the grass. Else, with a heavy oat  
crop, your seeding will stand a good chance to  
suffer greatly, if not be entirely ruined. But we  
cannot particularize with all the grains. You  
must inform yourself. This you probably have  
done to some extent before you began farming;  
if not, it is the first thing you have got to attend  
to. For how can you do a thing if you do not  
know how to do it. Hap-hazard is fatal.

Finally, you must harvest your grain early,  
before fully ripe—and you must not neglect it—  
the world is neglecting here. When yet partly  
green, in the dough, cut—cut, it matters little  
what the weather may be. Cure in cocks (hay),  
and in stocks (your grain). For seed, to sow,  
let it get perfectly ripe.

In conclusion, let us say, possess yourself of  
a knowledge of rotation, either from agricultural  
papers, or from your brother farmers. But do  
not consult the ignorant, especially when more  
ignorant than yourself. Go to those that are  
successful, and that have the repute. Take the  
trouble—take up the cross—to go there. You  
must exert yourself: do it for the first few years;  
then all will come right, once well on the way.

We have said nothing of manure—and yet it is  
the subject most talked of in farming; and for  
that very reason have we said nothing about it.  
You already know the importance of manure—  
at least to a great extent. Of course you will  
apply it—and be not afraid to use too much.  
If your land is very rich, you are indeed lucky—  
for that is what grows the grain, whether en-  
riched by manure, or naturally rich.

Your stock is another important point. I now mean all that belongs to a farm. There are different breeds having different qualities. Some of these qualities are more desirable than others. You must have an eye out to these qualities in cattle, and select such—even at great expense—as you want—and then take care of them. Acquaint yourself with the different properties of the breeds, and get the blood. Begin with a few, and as you want them most. Think for yourself what you want; see what is used; ask your neighbors about it.

In this way you begin right—and much, much, is in beginning, so strong is habit. You may have humble quarters at first. But this is no disgrace. A plain house and fat cattle; improved sheep and stock generally—are not a bad thing to see. It looks much better than poor cattle and a pretentious house. By-and-by, when you want a house, you will be able, with the habit of industry and discipline you have formed, to know what you want, and to build in harmony with the rest of your possessions. All these things done, and you are commenced; you stand a good chance to secure what is the first object—a home—not a place to "stay," a prison perhaps—but a place of real home-comfort. And that you will have, with children to bless a long life of usefulness and happiness. Begin right, and it will be easy to continue, and quite easy to become established.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]  
**WINTERING SHEEP.**

Very few know how to winter sheep properly. Sheep should be wintered in the fall.—Give them all the corn and grass—commencing in October—they can eat, and by December 25th they will be fat. The shepherd finds out too late, how to winter his flock, if he has them poor first of January. I lately visited the flocks, consisting of 3,000, belonging to F. Winters, Macoupin Co., Ill. There could not be found a poor sheep in the whole flocks.—Mr. Winters assured me that the proper way to keep sheep fat through the winter, was to put on as much as possible in the fall. We all know that there is no profit in keeping sheep by trying how little they can be kept on—rather should every shepherd who sees this article, try at once how much he can induce them to eat. If he has not enough to give them plenty—go at once and purchase of his neighbors.

Sheep are kept fat all winter with us, by feeding shock corn in large flocks, giving them all they will eat every day until there is plenty of grass in the spring. Farmers in Illinois have found this the most profitable way of shipping their corn to market. They think it cheaper to pay high freights on wool than on corn.

**COARSE WOOL SHEEP.**

I notice in your journal, an article from some Vermonter evidently, quite an onslaught on coarse wool sheep. This should not be—there is money to be made in coarse wool sheep of the proper breed, kept in small flocks near a large market. Eastern mills use coarse wools as well as fine. Besides, sheep that weigh 200 to 300 lbs., will pay if you can raise them. I

believe they will not do well in large flocks—in fact the Spanish Merino has supplanted all other breeds for flock and wool purposes. I believe there is good sheep in other places, without going to Addison county, Vt., to buy them; and in vindication of this assertion, I attach hereto some sales of sheep that have taken place in my vicinity recently, with a view also to post your readers with the value of the best flocks in Illinois.

A. Ballinger, Nilwood, Ill., a well-known wool-grower, offered the remainder of his flocks, consisting of 900 ewes and 150 yearling wethers, at public sale, Dec. 25th, 1865. The sale was largely attended and bidding spirited. The wethers sold at \$4.70 each, to a German, by name of Miller, Montgomery Co. 100 ewes were sold to M. S. Ballinger, Greene County, at \$9.50. J. Christopher, of Virden, bought the remainder at \$9.25.

I believe the foregoing sheep, as also the entire flocks of F. Winters above referred to, will shear of brook-washed wool as much as any flocks in Addison Co., Vt.

Col. R. H. Ballinger, of Nilwood, Ill., sold at private sale, the following stock from his flock of thorough-breds, to-wit:

Buck lamb, "Phil Sheridan," to Louis and Henry Welge, Butler, Montgomery Co., Ill., for \$225. To Thos. and Henry Phillips, Hillsborough, Ill., the following ewes, No. 7, No. 34 and No. 49 for the sum of \$400.

Col. Ballinger has a flock of thorough-breds, consisting of about 40 ewes, part of them pure Infantaño from Hammond's flock, and the remainder of paulars or crosses between the Infantaño and paulars of the Rich stock.

There are quite a number of other flocks in Macoupin Co., Ill., among the best can be named Fishback, Simms, Sillerman, Christopher Welton, etc.

SHEPHERD.

**HITCHING IN TROTTING.**

COL. COLMAN—Can you tell me what to do to cure a horse of "hitching," when being driven fast. I recently bought him, and thought to develop a high rate of speed in him, but fear I cannot on account of this fault.

G.

St. Clair Co., Ill., Jan. 4th, 1866.

REMARKS.—This is a bad habit. It arises from improper training. Drivers want to make fast trotters too soon. They thereby overdo the thing. They kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Many and many a promising trotter has been ruined by over-speeding. The driver pushes the horse, or tries to, faster than he can really trot, and he gets to galloping behind, which is the "hitching" alluded to. The way to effect a cure, is to keep him out of the habit. Let him trot square, and with ease. If at any time he hitches, pull him back to a square trot and keep him there. Don't drive him long enough to tire him, or he will hitch to rest himself. Do not drive him fast either before a heavy buggy. This is another prolific cause of spoiling trotters, and particularly of causing them to acquire the habit of hitching; checking the head well up, also aids to prevent hitching. If you will use great care, give your horse steady, regular work, and follow the

above directions, your horse, in time, will be all right, and we hope your expectations in regard to his speed will be realized.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

**New Theory of Cultivating Corn.**

BY RUSSELL, OF SHELBY COUNTY, MO.

Although volumes have been written upon the culture of Indian corn—practical tillers of the soil may yet contribute information of value. That farmer who rejects the aid of modern science, and the advantages to be derived from inventive genius, and permits prejudice to overpower reason, and fondly clings to obsolete ideas which were the style in our grandfather's days, merits the poverty which invariably inures to ignorance. He who plants his cereals by flinging them with his fingers, instead of using the grain drill and corn-planter—who collects his sheaves with the patriarch's sickle instead of with the improved reaper and mower—who drags along after the old-fashioned bar-shear instead of riding upon the sulky plow—must be foolishly fond of fruitless toil. Presuming the readers of the *World* to be enlightened agriculturists, who heed scientific suggestions, the writer proposes to correct a common error of corn-growers, which prevails extensively on our broad prairies and rich river bottoms.—What we propose is, the reversal of the rule for planting in rows wide apart on poor lands and close together on rich. It is a truth, that with practical farmers demands no verification, that flushed land which is either naturally thin or has been impoverished by long cultivation, is rendered more unproductive by long exposure to the bleaching rays of a summer sun. It is therefore maintained that on such soils, without increasing the number of stalks to the acre, they should be so distributed as to shade the land as much as practicable. By so doing, you obtain all the productive elements of the soil and sufficiently protect it from the injurious effects of an excess of solar heat. Stepping from sterile lands to more fertile fields, our theory still holds good. All know that fertility consists in the constituent elements of decomposed and decomposing vegetable matter alone developed by the heat of the sun. Here, without diminishing the number of stalks, we would put them more widely asunder, so that the huge stalks and broad blades will not exclude the light and heat absolutely essential to maturing the plant. The principle involved, we think, will be satisfactorily proven by practical experiment. Trial will determine the truth.

FOULS IN SHEEP.—Sheep are much less subject to this disease than cattle are; but encounter it, if kept in wet, filthy yards, or on moist poachy ground. It is an irritation of the integument in the cleft of the foot, slightly resembling incipient hoof-ail, and producing lameness. It occasions, however, no serious structural disorganization, disappears without treatment, is not contagious, and appears in the wet weather of spring and fall, instead of the dry, hot period of summer, when the hoof-ail rages most. A little solution of blue vitriol, or a little spirits of turpentine—either, followed by a coating of warm tar—promptly cures it.

For foul noses, dip a small swab in tar, then roll it in salt; put some on the nose, and compel the sheep to swallow a small quantity.—*Jennings.*



### A Cheap and Valuable Paint.

One of our neighbors has painted his out-houses, fences, &c., with a paint made as follows, and found it nearly as good as ordinary oil paint and vastly cheaper. In fact the cost is scarcely anything except the labor:

"Take half a bushel of nice unslacked lime; slack it with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound of clean glue which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on right hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied.

Brushes more or less small may be used according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint for wood, brick or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in, and made of any shade you like.

Spanish-brown stirred in will make red or pink more or less deep, according to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish brown before it is stirred into the mixture, makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Lampblack and Spanish-brown mixed together produce a reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes a yellow wash; but chrome goes farther, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases, the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of color used. It is difficult to make a rule, because tastes are very different; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle, and let it dry. We have been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel.

When walls have been badly smoked, and when you wish to have them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water you use, before it is stirred in the whole mixture.

If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted, the same proportions should be observed."

Our friend says that thirty cents worth of coloring matter will be enough for the half bushel of lime. Spanish brown, yellow ochre, costs three cents per pound. Lampblack and Prince's brown, five cents per pound. The latter gives a handsome lilac shade.—*Genesee Farmer.*

**CARROTS FOR HORSES.**—Experiments have shown that the best way to feed carrots to horses, is in conjunction with oats. Alone, carrots are not as good as oats alone, but in conjunction, they are better than each fed separately. If you are in the habit of feeding four quarts of oats to a mess, give two of oats and two of sliced carrots, and the result will be more satisfactory than if each were fed separately.

**ORCHARD GRASS.**—*Ed. Rural World:* Please state the amount of orchard grass that is necessary to put on an acre—also the price per bushel—also, is it customary to cut it for hay. *Platte City, Mo.* J. W. LOAN.

**REPLY.**—\$3 25 per bushel. Half bushel per acre. It is the earliest and latest pasture grass known—but loses much of its value for hay, by being very coarse.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### SPONTANEOUS PRODUCTION.

The people are largely imbued with the idea of spontaneous production of plants. They instance particularly the growths of new orders of plants in soil where the forest has been cleared away—that the plant which succeeds has never had existence there, and is a foreign plant so to speak. The idea is one of superstition alone—and some wise men are tainted with it: Dr. Johnson is a celebrated example. Only a thought or two is necessary to correct this idea of spontaneous production, or creation, for that is what it is, i. e., the creation is not yet ended, though it was said to have been finished in six days. If a real creation takes place, as is held, why is it that only known and familiar plants are produced? Why not new orders and species? This would look like creation—like "spontaneous production." Birds carry these "new-created" (yet familiar) seeds, they carry them hundreds of miles, and then, as is known, eject them from the crop for other and more acceptable food. Thus in the East the Canada thistle is carried about by pigeons and sown on fields where it never existed before. This thing has been ocularly demonstrated. Why then try to make an unnatural thing appear plausible, when the facts are so clear and decisive. The creation is over; only the laws of propagation exist. Let us not belie the record of Holy Writ, and the facts of Philosophy. Seeds may lie dormant for scores of years, as is the case in countries of great drouth. A moist season always brings more or less of these to light—and according to the moisture and warmth will be their abundance. We have seen something of this the past season.

### EARLY PLOWING.

Is beneficial—the earlier (in the Spring) the better, providing always it can be done without packing the soil, without plowing too wet. It is even better to plow it then than in the Fall, as it leaves the ground loose and freshly mellowed by the frost and rain. Fall-plowing is good—has its advantages—but the soil is apt to be packed by the snow and the beating of the rain during the winter. Our best success has followed early Spring plowing, especially sod. Not only are the roots of the grass and weeds turned down and undergo decomposition—the more readily on account of the porosity of the soil, admitting air and warmth—but the ground is dryer, and may be sowed earlier, while the insects and dormant seeds are turned up fresh to the frost and the rain which are hard upon them. Such plowing may be done slightly deeper than when done later. But never plow (we repeat for the hundredth time) a clay soil unless dry. Indeed no soil should be plowed wet, as all soil has more or less of clay, being dependent upon that—and the less clay, the more care should be exercised. Early plowing may be done when there is no other work, which is so much money saved. Here is an advantage for the farmer. We love to see ground come up fresh and mellow in February or March; and when frost and rain succeed, the work of the farmer is going on by these agents; they are preparing the soil,

to be finished by the sun later. If the soil has a coat of manure—even long manure—it will add to the benefit. Not only will the whole of it from that time be saved, but it will ferment in the soil, aid the decomposition of the sod, warm the ground, and enrich the undersoil for the roots to revel in. This warming the ground takes place early, so that such ground is drier the sooner, and can be sowed the sooner, in consequence of the application of the manure. In a word, the manure answers the purpose of a hot-bed. For soil that has been hurt by wet-plowing or harrowing, or is harsh from some other cause, this treatment with raw manure (plowed in early), has an ameliorating influence. If lime, or ashes, or salt, is added, all the better. These act mechanically and chemically, and aid the manure in restoring the clay to its original condition—not its raw, but pulverized state. Plow early if you can, and do not neglect it. Do not plow wet.

### Rules for Management of Cows.

Never buy a cow of a dairyman, for if he is a good manager he will sell only his poor animals.

To determine which cows are best for keeping, try their milk separately, and weigh their butter—for sometimes a cow may give much milk and little butter, and vice versa.

Cows should run dry six weeks before calving—if milked closely toward calving, the calves will be poorer.

A cow newly come in should not drink cold water in cold weather, but moderately warm slop. Calves intended for raising should be taken from the cow within a few days, and they will be less liable to suck when old. Feed them first with new milk for a time, then skim milk, then sour milk, taking care that all the changes are gradual, by adding only a portion first; add gradually a little meal.

Calves well fed and taken care of, with a quart or two of meal daily in winter, will be double the size at two years they would have attained by common treatment.

Heifers thus treated may come in at two years old, and will be better than neglected animals at three, and one year of feeding saved. Hearty eaters are desirable for cows, and they may usually be selected while calves. A dainty calf will be a dainty cow.

Heifers should become accustomed to be freely handled before calving, and drawing the teats.

They will then not be difficult to milk. Begin gradually, and never startle them.

In milking cows, divide the time as nearly as practicable between morning and evening, especially at time of early grass, that the udder may not suffer.

Persons who milk should keep the nails cut short—animals are sometimes hurt with sharp nails, and are unjustly charged with restlessness.

Old cows should be fattened at fifteen years. The dairyman, therefore, who has fifteen cows, should raise a heifer calf every year to supply the vacancy—if the herd is thirty cows, he should raise two calves, and so forth.

Heifers dried up too early after calving, will always run dry about the same time in after years—therefore be careful to milk closely the first year, until about six weeks before calving.

Spring cows should come in while they are yet fed on hay, and before they are turned to grass, which will be more likely to prevent caked bag and milk fever.—*Annual Register.*

### THE SLEEP OF PLANTS.

The way in which sleep is shown in the vegetable kingdom is infinitely more variable than among animals.

Man throws himself prostrate; some kinds of monkeys lie down on their sides; the camel places its head between the fore-legs; and birds roost with their heads beneath the wing.

Beyond these, there are few remarkable differences. But in plants there is no end to the curious and beautiful diversity which rewards the seeker after Nature's mysteries.

Some plants droop their leaves at night, the flat part becoming flaccid and pendulous.

Others, of the kind called Leguminous, as clover and vetches, close their leaflets together in pairs, and occasionally the whole leaf droops at the same time. The three leaflets of clover bring their faces to the outside, and so form a little triangular pyramid, whose apex is the point of union between the leaflets and their stalks. Lupines, which have leaves resembling a seven-fingered hand without a palm, fold themselves together like a lady's half-closed parasol. Chickweed raises its leaves so as to embrace the stem; and some species of lotus, besides many of its elegant family, bring them together in such a way as to protect the young flower-buds and immature seed-vessels from the chill air of night. These are only a few out of the many cases which could be instanced of change of position in leaves, whilst in flowers there seems to be no limit to variation. The greater part shut the petals at night, the stalks declining on one side; but there are some which roll their petals back, and curl them up like miniature volutes.

The sleep of such plants is probably unaccompanied by any external change. The same may be said of Campanulas, and other bell-shaped flowers.

The four-petaled flowers of Crucifera, it should have been observed, are remarkably careless of repose. Their sleep never appears sound, or even constant, for many successive nights; they seem restless, and in the morning always look dozy and uncomfortable. When the flowers are over-blown, or the plant, if an annual, is near its decay, the phenomena of sleep are very considerably diminished. In fact, they are only seen in perfection when the growing powers of the plant are in their full energy. Deciduous trees are in a sort of trance in the winter months. Flowers, too, lose their sensibility altogether when the period of fertilization is passed, as may be readily seen by inspecting a field of daisies: early in the morning, before the dew is off the grass, the over-blown ones will be found wide open, those in the younger stages, all sound asleep.

**HOW TO FRESHEN SALT BUTTER.**—Churn the butter with new milk, in the proportion of a pound of butter to a quart of milk; treat the butter in all respects in churning as if it was fresh.

Bad butter may be improved greatly by dissolving it thoroughly in hot water. Let it cool, then skim it off and churn again, adding a small quantity of good salt and sugar. A small quantity may be tried and approved before trying a larger one. The water should be merely hot enough to melt the butter.

### EARLY OATS,

Are always—yes, we say, always—best. The oat is hardy, a rapid grower; but is apt to rust in the straw when sown late—and when the weather is moist, this is certain to be the case. The only exemption is, early sowing. Sow so early that the people will say the frost will kill your oats. They will take their time to come up according to the weather, and then there will not be enough cold left to even hurt, to say nothing of destroying your crop. We have grown oats early—in February; we have witnessed the thing done frequently; and we have yet to learn of the first crop that was hurt by the frost, or so much injured as to regret the early putting out of the seed. Long-continued rains will sometimes rot the seed, and the field has to be sown over. But this accident of wet weather is a liability late as well as early. At least early sowing has shown, by sufficient test, that it is advantageous to sow early. You always have bright straw—and consequently bright and plump grain. You have earlier harvest—hence that part of your harvest out of the way when the real harvest commences. You have the use of the grain sooner, which with many is a consideration, not only to feed, but to sell. All good farmers recommend the early growing of oats.

The oat is a rank grower, and will lodge in such a condition. To overcome this, our Eastern farmers select the poorest soil for their oats: that is, the best farmers do this; and if our Eastern friends do this on their comparatively poor soil, how is it with us who have the rich soil of the West? The past season demonstrated this thing very clearly. Where oats were light, or comparatively light, they stood through the rain—the heavy oats were all flattened by it. It is only in a drouth, or the absence of heavy rains, that heavy straw will keep erect. In such a case any ground will do for oats. Indeed, the richer the soil, the better seems to be the crop. But we cannot expect, as the seasons run, to be exempt from rain at the maturing season, which occupies several weeks. Early sowing, and on light soil, is the true practice.

**A CHEAP STUMP PULLER.**—The *Country Gentleman* has a cut of a stump puller, invented by H. M. Rogers, of Kenosha, Wis., whose description will give a good idea of it, without the illustration:

"I bought two screw jacks, and I had a stout log chain. These jacks have one and one-half feet lift, working in cast-iron pedestals. I procured a stout beam eight feet long, and about as heavy as two men would want to carry, and two pieces of plank for the jacks to stand on, together with some blocks, &c., and all was ready. I place the beam across the largest and stoutest root of the stump, as I think the roots will allow, and resting on a piece of plank. The chain is passed around the root and the beam. One man at each jack will raise almost any stump to the full lift of the screw, which, in a majority of cases, is sufficient; if not, place a stud under each end of the beam, let down the jacks, and placing blocks under them, give the stump another lift. Two men will pull from thirty to fifty stumps a day, and the machine will cost from fifteen to twenty dollars, while the jacks are useful for many purposes besides pulling stumps, and would be saleable at any time. There is no patent on this puller."

### From Arkansas.

N. J. COLMAN Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of ten numbers of the *Rural World*, from 1st July to 15th Nov. inclusive. They came, I know not how, but I received them in good order. I say I know not how, as we have as yet no post routes or mails established through this war-worn land of ours. A letter mail is brought through from Springfield by the military department at Fort Smith, and as an accommodation we are permitted to send and receive letters but not newspapers. So soon as mail and mail routes shall have been established, I and others will want your paper. The change made in the name, style and time of publication, really took me by surprise. I am sure that it is an improvement, as it affords a greater amount as well as a greater variety of reading each month.

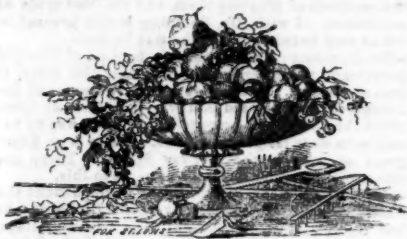
Our country, as I suppose, you are aware, has been generally ruined by the war. Fruit and fruit trees particularly have suffered all kinds of ways that trees are capable of suffering. Fences burned from around orchards; trees skinned by horses and mutilated by cattle, &c. Grapes and small fruits nearly annihilated, and the few miserable specimens remaining are by neglect ruined, and may as well be dug up and new ones planted. My little nursery of 45 or 50,000 trees, was turned into a pasture for cattle and horses, and consequently is worthless. I am yet however resolved to build up again, and although I must start slowly, yet, if I live, I shall not fail to get up a nursery and repair my orchard, much of which is seriously injured by exposure to stock and from neglect, as it has been impossible to attend to it during the war.

A German, by the name of Wilhoff, in our town, has a few Catawba vines that have been thoroughly cared for. His crop of grapes rotted about two-thirds. He has a few vines of a very superior white grape, evidently a foreign grape; does not know how he obtained it. The berries are large and bunches round and compact. The vine perfectly hardy; has borne every year for six years; never rots or mildews. The fruit is sweet and delicious. The vine is a slow grower; grows from cuttings. The crop of fruit on the old vines was immense last summer, and not a berry rotted. I have no doubt of its great value, if sufficiently tested. I send you a few cuttings—it is impossible however, to send you but a few, as the demand from all his friends is greater than the supply, as almost all persons want cuttings that ever saw and tasted the grape.

I may here mention, while on grapes, that I have the finest native grape, in my own as well as all others' opinions that ever saw it—an accidental discovery on the hills of this section—will try and send you a few cuttings to graft, and hope you will do so, as I am very certain it is worth the experiment. It is hardy as an oak—bears profusely—never rots or mildews—a medium size blue grape, with very sweet juice and little pulp. I think it undoubtedly a wine grape of the *Bergundy* order.

Very respectfully, RICHARD THURSTON.





## HORTICULTURAL.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]  
**ROOT PRUNING.**

BY DR. E. S. HULL, ALTON, ILL.

Root pruning the pear tree may be done at any time during this or the succeeding month, when the frost is out of the ground. But before we proceed, let us inquire into some of the habits and tendencies of this tree. The pear is a native of Europe, and is also found in China in patches, and mixed with other forest trees, much as the wild crab is found in our Western and Southern States. Although many of its varieties are of American origin—that is, the varieties were grown from seeds produced in this country—the tree is, nevertheless, of foreign derivation, with a constitution adapted to those regions from whence it came. It can no more be changed by fruiting and vegetating it in this country, than a cucumber can by repeated reproduction from seed be made to withstand our winter's cold.

In Europe, the pear tree is free from those terrible forms of blight known in this country as fire blight, which, in a few months or years at most, sweep off whole orchards. Careful observation for many years past and repeated experiments, have demonstrated that this disease may be held in check.

Accompany us, if you please, to the orchard. Our trees are standards—that is, they were worked on pear roots, and all of them have been planted four years; some of them are much older, and are just coming into bearing. Many of them are also beginning to blight; here and there we find a tree killed outright; others with their leading branches or trunks badly diseased. Our past experience and observation teach us, that if they are left to themselves another year, these beautiful objects will be numbered with the trees that were. We have also observed that trees are healthy and free from disease until about the first of June, this being the earliest period at which blight makes its appearance; and that those trees which complete their growth by that time, are free from its attacks.

This exemption from disease, or rather the possibility of the poison disseminating itself through the circulation of the tree after the period named, is what we aim to prevent. So susceptible are trees, that they may be said to be completely in our hands. By a knowledge of the habits or growth of the several varieties, we may so vary our treatment as to cause them all to mature their growth at or near the same time. Trees root-pruned, as we direct, will invariably escape the ravages of the

blight. The reason of this is obvious—the growth of the tree being arrested at the precise time that the disease is developed, the poison can be carried neither upwards or downwards—hence it is confined to the parts attacked, and at most will leave only small patches of dead bark. On the other hand, when the circulation is active, the poison will, in a short time, pass through several feet of the trunk or branches—it appears to speed rapidly. Certain varieties, and sometimes whole orchards, are swept away in a few weeks.

It is to prevent this injury that we introduce root pruning.

To perform the operation on trees, the trunks of which are, say three to six inches in diameter—mark a circle around the tree, the diameter of which shall be three feet—it may be a little larger than this for such slow-growing sorts as Seckle. With a sharp spade, open a trench around the tree wide enough to enable you to work without difficulty; deepen this trench three feet, or until you reach and cut all lateral roots. The pear tree being a deep feeder, you will find very few laterals nearer the surface than eighteen inches; having cut these, you will fill the trench with good soil, mulch, or what is better, thoroughly cultivate the ground about the trees during the spring and summer months. You will repeat the operation each season as described, or as often as necessary to put your trees to rest at the time named. It will, however, be necessary at each subsequent pruning to enlarge the diameter of the circle, say, four inches—or for slow-growing sorts six inches—those of slow growth requiring less check than trees more rampant.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### MAKING HOT-BEDS.

The time will soon be at hand again for making hot-beds; market gardeners, indeed, are making and keeping hot-beds at work all the winter long. They have radishes, lettuce, &c., fit to eat from Christmas out, and besides, sow their earliest cabbage, cauliflower, &c., by or before New Year's. Plenty of stable manure, glass sashes, and boards for covering the glass at night, is all they require to do this; but they have to give them careful and constant attention.

Farmers and others who do not raise for market, must be governed in hot-bed making by their wants, and means at command. If they have sash to spare, and plenty of stable manure, and desire to raise radishes and lettuce, very early, they may start hot-beds at once, making allowance both in sash and manure for a succession of beds, for raising their plants in.

If it is only intended to raise a supply of plants for planting out in the open garden, it may be deferred for several weeks yet; but the sash, frames and manure may, and should, all be got in readiness, so as to cause no delay when the proper time comes. Old sashes should be put in thorough repair, and new ones made when needed; sash six feet long and three and a half or four feet wide, is the most common and convenient size; the painting and glazing may be done at home, in bad weather, by any handy person, and the hot-bed frame or box

made, which is simply stout plank, a foot or so high for the front, and eighteen inches to two feet for the back, and long enough for two, three or four sashes.

Most gardeners excavate a hole in the ground, a foot deep, to make their beds in; others object to this plan, on account of the liability of water running into the manure and cooling it so completely as to spoil the bed; where holes are made, care should be taken to allow no more water to drain into the bed, than what falls on it—that can easily be done by conducting the water away by small open drains, providing, somewhat sloping ground be chosen, which should always be done.

Then it would stand about thus: You can control and renew the heat of your beds better, by lining and breaking up, when built on the surface; but the same amount of manure will go much further, where the bed is made pretty much underground: each person must be his own judge which will be best in his own case.

Always avoid the too common error, of placing the frame on the ground over a hole, and building the bed inside of it—the result of which is, the manure heats and shrinks away, falling down and carrying the soil and plants with it, leaving the plants too far from the glass, and often breaking up the bed and disturbing the plants. Let the frame, in all cases, rest on the manure; then it will settle down with it, and if the bed is made evenly and well, all will settle evenly together, and no harm will result. C. S.

### ORIGIN OF GARDENING.

Gardening was probably one of the first arts that succeeded to that of building houses, and naturally attended property and individual possession. Culinary, and afterwards medicinal herbs, were the objects of every head of a family; it became convenient to have them within reach, without seeking them at random, in woods and on the mountains, as often as they were wanted. When the earth ceased to furnish spontaneously all those primitive luxuries, and culture became requisite, separate enclosures for raising herbs became expedient.—Fruits were in the same predicament; and those most in use, or that demanded attention, must have entered into and extended the domestic enclosure. Thus we acquired kitchen gardens, orchards, and vineyards; no doubt the prototypes of these sorts, was the garden of Eden.

A cottage and a slip of ground for cabbages and gooseberry-bushes, such as we see by the side of a common, were, in all probability, the earliest seats and gardens. As settlements increased, the orchard and the vineyard followed; and the earliest princes of tribes possessed just the necessities of a modern farmer. Matters, we may well believe, remained long in this situation; and we have reason to think that, for many centuries, the garden implied no more than a kitchen garden or orchard. The garden of Alcinoüs, in the *Odyssey*, is the most renowned in the heroic times, yet its whole compass enclosed only four acres—

"Four acres was the allotted space of ground,  
Fenced with a green enclosure all around."

Previously to this, however, we have in the sacred writings, hints of a garden more luxuriously furnished. BUTLER.

### Missouri State Horticultural Society.

The Seventh Annual Session of this Society was held in St. Louis, commencing January 9th. Upwards of one hundred members renewed their membership on that occasion. This fact shows that the meeting was large and that the interest in fruit culture remains unabated. We give but an abstract of the proceedings, as they are voluminous and would consume too much space. Our fruit-growing readers must bear in mind that all the interests of Agriculture must receive attention in our journal and that we cannot give undue space to their department. We want to please all, and shall this year strive more zealously than ever to do so on account of our greatly increased patronage.

Henry T. Mudd, the efficient President, delivered as usual an address at the opening of the session. He recommended several matters for the action of the Society, which were duly acted upon. On motion, the Annual fee of membership was raised from one to two dollars. Recording Secretary Muir then read his Annual Report as Secretary—an interesting paper. Mr. Muir then read his report of a committee of five who had visited the Missouri Botanical Garden, owned by Henry Shaw, Esq., situated about five miles west of St. Louis. We here give the Report.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the State Horticultural Society, to visit the Missouri Botanical Garden and confer with Henry Shaw, Esq., the indefatigable originator and endower of this invaluable institution, beg leave to report that they visited the garden on the 25th of October, and were most kindly and hospitably received by Mr. Shaw, and shown over the beautiful and extensive grounds and buildings. We took copious notes on the spot, but the more we reflected on the subject, the more utterly impossible we found it to give an adequate idea of the establishment from the visit of a few hours, when it took a scientific gentleman two years to simply catalogue the plants, trees, &c.

It may not be out of place to say that Mr. Shaw aims at the collecting of hardy plants and the illustration of their botanical relations. The arboratum is extensive, occupying twenty-six acres, and is beautifully laid out. He has found twenty-two varieties of the pine hardy in this climate and six varieties not hardy; there are twelve varieties of magnolia. His experiments with live fences are quite interesting. Six acres are devoted to a fruitaeum, to which but little has been done from having been so much engaged with the other departments. In this are some vines, pears, &c., and we notice a fact to illustrate the interest Mr. Shaw takes in experiment, and the culture of fruit, that he has paved a very extended area under the roots of his dwarf pear trees, which are espalier trained in order to try to prevent the blight. The views of the Society in forming a department for the illustration of pomology, were stated to Mr. Shaw, with all of which he most fully accorded, and from the view of the grounds, &c., your committee venture to make the following suggestions to the Society:

That a permanent committee be appointed to take charge of the Pomological Department of the Missouri Botanical Garden, who, with the advice and consent of Mr. Shaw, will lay off the grounds appropriated thereto, for the purpose of illustrating pomology. That they shall endeavor to obtain by donation two trees of each of the several varieties of apples, pears and plums, with such small fruits, &c., as may be adapted to the soil, &c. That they shall plant, label, prune and attend such trees, and make out plants and catalogues, to render the trees of easy identification. That the indestructible label of Wade & Cord, will be attached to each tree or plant, row and section.

We suggest that a person be selected by the Society to receive and work such buds and grafts of varieties as it may be impossible to obtain except in that condition.

We regret that we are still compelled to look for a suitable locality for the illustration of the grape, the peach and the cherry, and it is with feelings of regret that we cannot recommend this location for more than a few varieties of these fruits.

The fine college buildings, with the museum, lecture room and library, leads us to suggest that the Society should take active steps to form a Horticultural Library to be placed, with the consent and advice of Mr. Shaw, in the library, so as to form a repository of the Horticultural literature of the time, and that said committee be required to have all pamphlets,

&c., they deem worthy of preservation, bound and catalogued.

That said committee shall present a report of their proceedings, with catalogue of trees, &c., books, &c., to be incorporated with the proceedings of this Society.

That the Society shall from time to time vote such amounts of money as shall bear the necessary expenses of all but the manual labor of the pomological department.

The entire grounds, the greenhouses, &c., are open to the public on Wednesdays and Fridays, and all but the greenhouses open on Sabbaths, and we commend this place to the attention of the Members of the Society, and their friends and visitors, as one of the most beautiful and instructive places they can visit, and rejoice that a street railroad will make it of easy access at no distant day.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION—FIRST DAY.

After some preliminary business, Dr. Edwards introduced the subject of holding the next meeting of the American Pomological Society at St. Louis. He read letters from President Wilder and Vice-President John A. Warder. They were anxious to have the best time selected for the exhibition, and Dr. Edwards desired the sense of the Society as to the best time and place for holding the Session.

Mr. N. J. Colman said: I am a little sorry that this matter is to be voted upon at this time, but as no other work is before us it may not be improper to take it into consideration. It is a matter of importance to us as a city—it is a matter of importance to the State—that the fruit-growing capacity of the Western country, be fully made known at that meeting, when every state in the Union will be represented. As lovers of this State we ought all to labor to do our duty at the forthcoming Pomological Convention, in exhibiting the fruit growing capacity of this State and the State of Illinois. Now, we must do our best. I think we should engage the Mercantile Library Hall, I think we can get it without charge. We can have the Small Hall for our discussions and the Large Hall for the exhibition of fruit. The people of this city are as much interested in this matter as we are. Now in regard to the time. We all know there is great difference in seasons; some seasons are earlier than others; so it will be impossible to determine exactly the time most favorable for the exhibition of the great variety and quantity of our fruit. About the first or second week in September will be the best time. We shall then have grapes ripe and be able to make a fine show of peaches. Another thing: We shall have one of the greatest fairs ever held in St. Louis. I am one of its Directors, and we are determined to have one of the greatest exhibitions in the United States. Now, if we have this meeting one week before the Fair, those who come to the Fair will also be able to attend our meeting. We must not have the Pomological Convention on the same week with the Fair, but if we can have it a week before, the very fruit brought here for the Convention can be taken to the Fair. I am in favor of having the meeting at that time. I will, before taking my seat, read a letter received from Mr. Dunlap, the "Rural" of the "Chicago Tribune," in regard to the Exhibition.

The Society finally recommended the Convention to be held commencing on Tuesday the fourth day of September.

The Committee on Entomology then reported through their Chairman, William Muir. (If Mr. Muir will furnish a copy of this, we will publish it hereafter.)

Considerable time was consumed in the discussion of the Borer, but as nothing specially new was introduced, we omit it. The subject of Evergreens was then brought up.

Mr. Spalding said, I would nominate the Norway Spruce.

Mr. Smith: I would nominate the Scotch Pine.

Mr. Claggett: I would inquire if there is not a committee to report upon Evergreens.

The President: I think there is not.

Mr. Colman: My object in making this motion was to get a list that we can recommend for general cultivation. We want the views of the members as to what Evergreens are hardy, and what are worthy of cultivation.

I think we can make out such a list. I would recommend the White Pine.

Rev. Peabody: I would like to hear reasons given. If Dr. Spalding presents a tree as worthy, I want to hear him give his reasons for recommending that tree. Also, if gentlemen propose trees let them tell the

best methods of planting them, and the best mode of cultivation. I wish Dr. Spalding would proceed to tell us why he recommends the tree he does.

Dr. Spalding: I recommend it because of its rapid growth and great hardiness. It retains its color, it does not brown. It answers all the purposes of the Evergreen. I supposed that everybody knew so much about the Evergreen proposed, that there was no necessity to state its good qualities. There is no Evergreen so good as the Norway Spruce. There are others that are good, but none come up to this.

Mr. Smith: When Mr. Spalding recommended the Norway Spruce as the best Evergreen, I believe he was right. It is of beautiful form, dense foliage, easily propagated, &c., and I recommend the Scotch Pine because it is second best. My reasons are that it is dense in foliage, exceedingly hardy, and holds its color well. It is easily transplanted.

My Scotch Pines look green and bright, while the Austrian Pines look as if a fire had been through it. The Austrian Pine does not answer the purposes of an Evergreen. In the Summer it looks very well, but in the winter it does not retain its color; but I like the White Arbor Vitae, it is a very excellent Evergreen. You can make it grow in any shape you please, and it is easy to transplant. The Hemlock is also a fine tree, keeps its color well and answers the purpose of an Evergreen very well.

Mr. Kelly: I am sorry to hear such a bad character given to the Austrian Pine. If there is any disposition to show redness at this season of the year, I must say, it is not so with mine. It is one of the finest Evergreens not excepting the Scotch Pine. Give me the Austrian Pine. I think that any one who will go out to the Bellefontaine Cemetery can satisfy himself with regard to the beauty of the Austrian Pine.

Mr. Jordan: The tree does not attain its beauty until it reaches a considerable size. It is the king of Evergreens. Sure to grow. Some which I planted did not grow well at first. But these same trees last year grew well.

The Scotch Pine is also a very fine tree. The Siberian Arbor Vitae is also one of the fine Evergreens. It would be well to visit some of our gardens if we would see these trees in all their beauty.

Mr. Spaulding: I am not very friendly to the Arbor Vitae. I would correct the gentleman when he calls the Arbor Vitae the same as the White Cedar. They are not identical. I do not esteem them very highly. I believe the Siberian Arbor Vitae is better than either. The American Balsam Fir is a very pretty tree when young, but as they grow older they become rugged and less beautiful. But this does not seem to be the case in Alton. There are near Alton two or three of the most magnificent trees of this variety—the American Silver Fir or Balsam Fir—that I ever saw. Some of them are fifty feet high, in perfect health and present no appearance of decay at all. If they will succeed elsewhere as there they are desirable. But if the same objection as in the Eastern States is raised against them here, they are not desirable. I do not think that our Alton friends have sufficient experience to recommend them. If there is any other information in regard to them we would like to know it.

Mr. Huggins: I just wish to remark that in order to give due weight to the statements of gentlemen in regard to shade trees, it is of consequence that we know the locality of the speaker; the nature of the soil and mode of cultivation adopted. We know that certain fruit trees do not do well in our place while they may do well in another. The same may be true of Evergreens. I think if some of you could visit Bloomington and see the Austrian Pines there you would certainly agree with me in pronouncing it one of the prettiest Evergreens.

Mr. Claggett: I would like to have the experience of members in regard to the time of planting Evergreens.

Dr. Edwards: Let us dispose of the list first.

Mr. Colman: Although I am a young man—I expect that I have transplanted more Evergreens than any man in Missouri. I have not transplanted them by the tens of thousands, but by the hundreds of thousands. I have been engaged in this business for the last ten or fifteen years. My object in bringing up this matter was to let the people know the great ease with which Evergreens can be transplanted; they can be transplanted as easily as Apple Trees. There is a wrong impression in regard to transplanting Evergreens. The impression is that few persons can transplant them with any assurance of their living. I know a man who came to my Nursery, who said he had spent five hundred dollars for Evergreens and had not been successful in growing any. I want to disabuse the minds of many that these Evergreens will die when transplanted. The reason they die is that they have been brought a thousand miles, and perhaps were destitute of life when put into the ground. The sap had ceased to flow and of course they will not grow. But



take the proper course and there is no difficulty in making them live. And there is another thing which should be considered—the manner of planting. If we dig a little hole in the hard ground and stick in the Evergreen as we would put down a post, we cannot expect it to live. We could not under such circumstances grow a hill of potatoes. Must there not be moisture? Must not the soil about our trees be cultivated? When I plant Evergreens I plant them in clusters, I spade a rod or more or less around, and spade two spades deep; then the soil is mellow; there is moisture in it; every tree will live. You cannot have them do well if you stick them in the sods as you stick down a post. There is another reason; it adorns the country; it makes the lawn a pleasure to behold; it enhances the value of property; it is beneficial in a moral and social aspect, and affects greatly the whole community. The sooner we adorn our homes in this manner, the sooner we shall elevate the public mind to a proper standard. We must do it, their influence upon the rising generation is in the highest degree beneficial. The reason our young men are disposed to leave the country and come to the city, is because our homes are not made sufficiently attractive. We should make home a pleasant and happy place. Now, sir, this Society owes a duty to the community to educate the people up to this standard, by recommending the planting of trees. There is nothing calculated to produce a happier effect upon home than to surround it with Evergreens, and when the snows are upon the ground, we look out upon them which remind us of time and eternity.

Now, sir, in regard to the varieties. It is not necessary to plant all those which have been named here. The first on the list is the Norway Spruce; second, the Scotch Pine; third, the White Pine; then the Hemlock Spruce; they have nothing in Europe that surpasses it. It is not appreciated here as it ought to be.

Mr. Spalding: Is it difficult to transplant?  
Mr. Colman: No sir. It is not as tenacious of life as some of the other Evergreens, but is not difficult to transplant. I would also recommend the American Arbor Vitae. It grows up in a fine shape and answers all the purposes of an Evergreen. The Siberian Arbor Vitae is worthy of a place in the list.

In regard to the Austrian Pine, that for general cultivation is the last I would recommend. I have transplanted it by the thousand. It is difficult to transplant, as its roots have but few fibres. It does better in the Nursery. I have stated that this is the last Evergreen that I would recommend, although it is as beautiful as any of them. The most rapid growing trees are the Scotch Pine and White Pine. They run way ahead of the Norway Spruce.

#### Alton Horticultural Society. FRUIT REPORT.

June 11th. Your chairman made a visit to Dr. Hull's cherry orchard, in company with Mr. Dimmock, and made the following notes of fruit ripening in succession, about as follows:

1. Baumann's May. This cherry was ripe enough to ship in quantity on the 29th of May, and was now quite out of season. Of good quality, quite productive, and valuable.

2. Gov. Wood, bright red, good size, first quality, rather tender for market.

3. Cleveland, light red, large heart-shaped, nearly first quality.

Ripening at the same time this year, are Rockport, equal to or superior in quality to Black Tartarian, light red, heart-shaped. Elton a large, red, long, heart-shaped cherry, also of first quality, or a little better; a moderate and regular bearer. Tradescant's Black Heart, much resembling Black Tartarian, but not so large, and more productive. White Heart (we are a little uncertain here about nomenclature), a small, heart-shaped, white and red cherry of second quality, and bearing an excessive crop. May Duke here very prolific, and maintaining its good repute; and Knight's Early Black, very productive but not first rate.

4. The following cherries are this year next in the succession: Black Eagle, smaller than the Black Tartarian and not equal in quality, but very prolific and desirable; Bigarreau, of first quality and one of the most desirable; Black Tartarian, very large, handsome and good. We have seen nothing finer this season; bearing well but not so much as some other varieties; Belle de Choisey, light red, beautifully translucent, and of first quality.

5. Black (Ox?) Heart, very productive, medium size, second quality; and Bleeding Heart (probably incorrect) exceeding prolific, with a cherry bark flavor, about third quality.

6. Napoleon, exceedingly large, red, heart-shaped, not yet in season, but promising to be of first quality.

7. Gridley, a large black, heart-shaped, and remarkably firm cherry, admirably adapted for market purposes, on account of its great productiveness, fine size,

color and fair quality, and capability of enduring distant and rough transportation.

Dr. Hull has about eighty cherry trees planted 10x10 feet on a little less than one-quarter of an acre of ground, in holes three feet in depth and width. He has already shipped some forty-five half-bushel boxes, for which he has received on the average not less than \$8 per box, or \$360. He believes his receipts will not amount in all to less than \$500, or \$2,000 per acre, and had his orchard consisted of such varieties as Black Tartarian and Gridley, that this amount would have been more than doubled.

In view of varieties seen, we presume the following to be a good list of cherries for market, if planted on the bluffs with similar preparation:

Baumann's May, Tradescant's Black Heart, Black Tartarian, Black Heart, Gridley.

JUNE 20.—Received of Mr. E. S. Hull, Hemskirke Apricot, first ripe this year, on 21st June; largest nearly six inches in circumference, a most beautiful and delicious fruit.

Large Early Apricot, ripe about four days later but not fairly so; five inches in circumference pronounced more juicy, and higher flavored than the Hemskirke.

Peach Apricot, not quite ripe, of fine size and color. Early Richmond Cherry, dead ripe now, quite dark in color, and agreeable in taste.

English Morello, not fully ripe, large, handsome and good.

Jargonelle Pear, seeds black and fruit ready for packing; small, not of much character, like all the early pears.

JUNE 29.—Received of J. W. Stewart a large red cherry, said to be Reine Hortense.

A fine cherry, especially for cooking. Has been very productive with Mr. Stewart for the past three years.

JULY 3.—Apricot from James Newman, supposed to be Hemskirke; a fine specimen about two inches in diameter.

Apricot from Richard Flagg, believed to be Early Golden; small but very sweet and delicious.

Cherry, from same, presented as Belle Magnifique, and answers the description of that variety. A large, handsome and very good cherry.

A very good specimen of the common Morello, presented by J. D. Bishop. This cherry, on account of its hardness, fruitfulness and rich quality, when fully ripe, should by no means be forgotten.

A variety of the Gooseberry from the same; name not known. Of good size and quality, and thus far free from mildew.

JULY 8.—J. D. Bishop presented specimens of Early Harvest and Primate for comparison. The former is earlier and of better quality, the latter firmer, of finer color, and more productive. It has the drawback of being occasionally water-cored.

JULY 14.—James Newman presented a very handsome, red-streaked, small, roundish flat apple, now early in season. Bears some resemblance to Summer Rose, and may be that variety. I. J. Richmond presented very fine and large specimens of Carolina Red June. This apple, under high culture and thinned, is probably our best very early red apple.

JULY 15.—I. J. Richmond presented a white, roundish medium or small apple marked peculiarly with alternate white and green streaks. This is the variety known here locally as Taylor's Garden, and is a very good apple, somewhat inclined to be water-cored.

JULY 21.—A. and F. Starr presented the Bloodgood Pear, medium or small, much russet, very good in quality. Beurre Hamecher, a little injured by blight and premature, and a little bruised so that it could not be kept until in its best condition; flesh fine grained; and quality, we should judge, would have been very good. St. Dennis, small, of fine brownish red color, fine grained, very good. These two last pears, we believe, are fruited this year for the first time in this locality.

JULY 22.—H. N. Kendall presented magnificent specimens of Red Astrachan, extraordinary in size and color. James Newman presented a specimen of Early Tillotson peach a little premature in its ripening, and of a promising seedling peach, not quite ripe, resembling the Large Early York.

JULY 25.—J. D. Bishop presented a specimen of an apple from a dwarf tree, small, sweet, firm-fleshed, thin-skinned, and of white color. Name not known. Also seedling peach, ripening with the Tillotson, and resembling it, both in general appearance and in belonging to the Serrate varieties. Is probably a seedling of the Tillotson.

Jas. Newman presented an Early Tillotson peach, now in better condition, and a pear said to be Bloodgood.

E. S. Hull brought in magnificent specimens of the Washington Plum, measuring two inches in diameter, not quite ripe; and of General Hand, in good eating condition, of good size, and better quality. Also, Dearborn's Seedling Pear, small, round, green, with

a bluish, sweet, a very good pear for the season. Too small for market.

JULY 26.—W. C. Flagg presented Haines' Early Peach, from the bluff, locally so called, of fine color, and ripe but small.

JULY 28.—S. B. Johnson brought in large handsome specimens of the same variety, which we still believe to be nearly or quite identical with Troth's Early.

JULY 30.—W. C. Flagg had the Hale's Early, ripe on trees, set out two years since on the prairie. The Early Tillotson on the same grounds and upon older trees was perhaps a week from its ripeness. The specimens of Hale's Early were hardly enough to test the quality. It promises we think to be of good color, is green fleshed and is perhaps not more than good.

JULY 31.—J. D. Bishop presented a medium or large, conical, acid, brilliant red striped apple, from Mrs. Waples' garden, of very good quality, which we consider worthy of farther attention. A. S. Redfield presented an apple not known from Dr. Davis; Tyson Pear, thought to be correct in name, and George IV. Peach thought to be incorrect.

AUGUST 7.—Hocking, of Central Illinois, supposed to be Townsend of Penn., from W. C. Flagg, a large, somewhat conical, red striped, sub-acid apple, very good in quality.

Bunch of Concord Grapes from H. G. McPike, partly colored, weighing 1½ ounces, very large, close cluster, first rate specimens.

AUGUST 11.—Of W. C. Flagg, Grapes: Hartford Prolific, nearly ripe, close cluster; Concord, coloring; Clinton, ditto; Diana, beginning to color; Union Village, large, loose bunch, oval berry, green; Cuyahoga, small bunch, medium, oval berry; Taylor, small imperfect bunches.

From Mr. Robinson, a seedling peach nearly identical with large Early York.

From W. T. Miller and B. I. Gilman, pears not recognized.

From E. S. Hull, Elruga nectarines, red, said to be best for market. Nectarines not badly this year.

AUGUST 12.—Benoni from Hollister & Co., red, very good or best, medium in size, believed to be correct and quite desirable.

AUGUST 14.—From W. C. Flagg, Early Pennock, big, red and coarse, also Large Early York. Red Rarerie (Morris?) and Yellow Rarerie.

From Chas. W. Dimmock a very fine bunch of Diana grapes, and from James Newman a good specimen of Clinton.

AUGUST 17.—From J. D. Bishop, very highly colored specimens of Early Crawford, and from C. W. Dimmock very good specimens of Seckle, White Doyenne and Louise Bonne. From E. Hollister, apple for name, of the Late Strawberry class, and may be that variety. From W. C. Flagg, Jersey Sweet, very good.

AUGUST 22.—C. W. Dimmock presented specimens of fruit from one of the old pear trees seventy years of age, from Samuel Squires, at Nameoki. Fruit strongly resembles the Bartlett, but is smaller and has a very large and open calyx. Quality second or third.

AUGUST 26.—From Capt. Hollister, from Mr. Kerns' place, Rome Beauty, (defective); White Pippin, very handsome; Wagner, large, flat, not ripe. Hubbardston Nonesuch, Golden Beurre of Belbois, medium, round, good, said not to be desirable. From George Booth, a large white seedling peach, very good.

AUGUST 28.—From Geo. Booth, very large and handsome specimens of Baldwin. A red, firm fleshed sweet apple, for name; not recognized. A pear supposed to be Beurre Bosc.

SEPT. 5.—J. D. Bishop presented a Serrate Seedling peach of good quality. James Newman a white oval cling, sweet, very good. James Starr a yellow cling, from the Portage, of fine flavor.

SEPT. 15.—Joshua S. Peers, of Collinsville, presented a very sweet black oval grape of medium size, very like and believed by most to be identical with the Isabella, though not so considered by Mr. Peers.

OCTOBER 22.—W. C. Flagg, presented Late Serrate Peach from seeds planted Spring of 1862. Free, white, oval, medium, somewhat acid; appears to be more free from disease than early Serrate varieties.

AUGUST 29.—From James Starr, a large and interesting collection of grapes, comprising very fine specimens of Concord and Delaware, best in quality; of Union Village the specimens were not good, and the grape itself poor; Alvey of the Herbeumont class of grapes is early and very fine in quality; of Rebecca, specimens were not very good; Creveling, the anticipated rival of Hartford Prolific, is rather small in bunch and being very good in quality, but not so early or large; St. Louis, a small foreign variety, grown at that place in open air, seems not desirable; Louis, not promising; Rogers No. 1, white oval, thick skin, second quality; Rogers No. 4, very beautiful, round, medium size, very good, desirable; Rogers No. 15, oval, medium, foxy, only good; Kalon, round, very good; Lydia, white, good, not desirable.

W. C. FLAGG, W. T. MILLER, H. G. MCPIKE.





## EDITOR'S TABLE.



**ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.**—The following gentlemen have been elected officers for this year, viz:

President—Arthur B. Barret.

Vice-Presidents—1st, Dan'l G. Taylor,  
2d, Ben. O'Fallon,  
3d, J. O'F. Farrar.

Rec. and Cor. Sec.—G. O. Kalb.

Treasurer—Dan'l G. Taylor.

Directors—Charles Todd, Wm. L. Ewing, Girard B. Allen, Benj. O'Fallon, Daniel G. Taylor, Norman J. Colman, J. O'F. Farrar, Wm. M. McPherson, A. Phillips, Arthur B. Barret, E. A. Manny, Benj. Sanford, Jeff. K. Clark.

The next fair will be held commencing on the 1st Monday in October, and continuing one week.

#### Proceedings of Horticultural Societies.

We have given up too much space to these proceedings this issue—still our horticultural friends will find them very interesting. They want to know what is going on at these meetings. They want to know what fruit-growers have to say.

#### PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

To every person remitting us six dollars for four subscribers for one year, we will send FIVE Concord Grape Vines.

To every person remitting us fifteen dollars for ten subscribers for one year, we will send FIFTEEN Concord Grape Vines.

In addition to the grape vines we will send TWENTY DOLLARS worth of Trees and Plants from the St. Louis Nursery to the club agent who sends us forty names and sixty dollars; and FIFTEEN DOLLARS worth of Trees and Plants for thirty names and forty-five dollars; or TEN DOLLARS worth of Trees and Plants for twenty names and thirty dollars.

**THE RURAL EXPRESS.**—We have received the first number of this paper. It is devoted to Poetry, Literature, Politics, Biography, History, Medicine, Science, Art, Education, Mining, Markets, &c. It presents a neat appearance, and is published by Horace Wilcox, at Rolla, Mo., at \$3 per annum.

**IVE'S SEEDLING WINE.**—Ed. Rural World: I have forwarded to you a bottle of Ives' Seedling Wine. Please compare it with Concord and Norton's Virginia wine. It is a black grape; bunch and berry large, with little bloom; very black; good grower; grows from cuttings; holds its leaves very late; good bearer.

Yours respectfully,

Louisville, Ky.

J. PAUL SACKSTEDER.

#### Annual Address of the President of the St. Louis Academy of Science.

To-day the St. Louis Academy of Science closes the first decennium of its existence; and on this, our tenth anniversary, we can look back on the history of our Institution with pleasure and pride, and with hope and confidence on its prospects in the future.

On the 10th of March, 1856, fifteen gentlemen founded this Academy. I need not tell you with what unbounded zeal and with how fond anticipations—that is the character of all young societies—but I am proud to say that not many of these anticipations have not been realized, and that that zeal has not been evanescent. No; our present condition, the number of our members, the museum, our library, the transactions, are the living proof of what those fifteen and their associates have done in these ten years. And let me congratulate you that I see many of the fifteen yet here this evening; only one of them, our late lamented President, Dr. Prout, has been taken from among us by death, while two, I believe, have left the city; but twelve of them remain members, and are among the most steadfast and most zealous supporters of the Institution.

You are familiar with the history of the Academy. Very soon after its foundation the late Col. John O'Fallon granted us through our member (Dr. Charles A. Pope) the most essential element of its existence, a local habitation; the large hall of our museum, and this hall in which we are now assembled, were given us through the liberality of those gentlemen, free of charge, and later the adjoining library room was added. We have been induced to believe that in the magnificent building now being erected and known as the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute, rooms more appropriate for our purposes will be set aside for our accommodation. Let us hope that the generous and liberal-minded founder's recent demise will not darken our prospect in this respect.

While our collections increased through the liberality of members and lovers of science, our meetings were regularly attended and soon furnished the material for the publication of our "Transactions," the first number of which appeared in 1857. With this modest pamphlet of ninety-two pages, illustrated by five plates, we boldly knocked at the door of the old and long established academies of this country and the old world, and their doors were opened to us in the true spirit of cosmopolitan science. Our connections thus begun, have ever increased, until we now exchange with 166 academies and individuals in the old world, besides about 70 in this country, thus receiving a hundred fold in return for what we are able to send out.

The first number was followed in 1858 by the second of 212 pages, with four plates; in 1859 by the third number of 222 pages, with nine plates; and in 1860 the fourth number of 200 pages and three plates, closed the first volume of our "Transactions." The period of civil war was not favorable to the pursuit of science, and it was only in 1863 that we were able to issue the first number of the second volume of 218 pages and ten plates. The second number, commenced last spring, has been delayed by unavoidable circumstances, but will be published soon. Let us hope that returning peace and prosperity, and increased scientific activity in our midst, will, in the future, permit us to issue our publications annually, as we did at first, and thus they will become a worthy monument of our exertions. The number of our active members is now, according to our books, seventy, six new members having joined us and one having resigned since the last annual meeting. The Treasurer's report, however, shows that not a few of these seventy members are remiss in fulfilling their obligations, voluntarily and cheerfully assumed, and it is doubtful whether much more than one-half of them prove by their active presence at our meetings, and by

their regular contributions to our treasury, that they still consider themselves members. Four have been added to the number of our corresponding members, so that our list now shows 68.

Our library has been augmented during the last year by 354 volumes, pamphlets and numbers of periodicals from scientific societies and individuals. All those from foreign countries (and they form the great majority of them) have been, as heretofore, forwarded free of expense by the Smithsonian Institute, without which invaluable aid the intercourse between societies and men of science in this country and in other parts of the civilized world would suffer under the greatest impediments and would not amount to a tithe of what it now is. Besides these exchanges, about 30 volumes and numbers were donated to the Academy by members and correspondents.

The additions to the Museum were less numerous, no doubt owing to the fact that in our present cramped condition we are not able to put our collections up to any advantage. Among other donations, I have to make prominent mention of a valuable collection of fossils from the Upper Mississippi country, gathered by Lieut. (now General) G. K. Warren and Dr. F. V. Hayden, and other fossils from Mr. F. B. Meek—both received through the Smithsonian Institute. Also a suit of Lake Superior minerals from Dr. Senter, of this city.

The following papers and communications were read before the Academy:

Dr. A. Wializenus: On atmospheric electricity and its relations to the temperature and relative humidity; on atmospheric activity in 1864; thoughts on matter and force; on the earthquake of New Madrid, August 17, 1865, with a letter from Dr. Scott, of that place, on the same.

Dr. B. F. Shumard—Bibliography of the North American palaeozoic echinodermata; on the petrology springs of Missouri.

Prof. H. Shimer, of Mount Carroll, Ill.—On a new species of Icterus, and on entomological subjects.

Dr. C. C. Perry, of Davenport.—Notice of additional observations on the physiography of the Rocky Mountains, with botanical and hypometrical additions by Dr. Engelmann.

Dr. Wm. Keekler, of Wilmington, Will county, Ill.—On the measurement of binary stars.

Dr. G. Engelmann—Meteorological report of 1864; review of the genus callitriche; more about pines; description of new American species of the genus juncus; remarks on the genera viburnum and cornus.

Mr. L. J. Cist of this city, entertained and instructed the members by the exhibition of part of his extensive collection of autographs of prominent men of science in all nations.

Last, but not least, I take pleasure in informing you that according to our Treasurer's books our old debts are all paid off, and a balance of over \$70 remains in his hands. The publication of the number of our transactions now in press has also been secured by liberal subscription.

A diploma, with an appropriate seal, has been finished, and the members may avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining it from the Recording Secretary.

Thus, I have exhibited to you an abstract of the history and present condition of our Academy. Its future is in your hands, and I trust in good hands, which will not let the work so well begun lag and decay, but will, on the foundation which we have been constructing for ten years, build up a stately superstructure worthy of ourselves, our city, and our great Mississippi Valley.

#### OFFICERS FOR 1866.

President, George Engelmann, M. D.  
1st Vice President, Adolphus Wializenus, M. D.  
2d Vice President, Hon. N. Holmes.  
Corresponding Secretary, B. F. Shumard, M. D., Recording Secretary, Spencer Smith.  
Committee of Publication, G. Engelmann, B. F. Shumard and N. Holmes.  
Board of Curators, Charles Stevens, M. D., B. F. Shumard, and Spencer Smith.



[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### THE FARMER.

He walks in his own fields, erect and free,  
Beneath the sky. The wind of heaven comes thence  
To visit him, and brings no taint. 'Tis his  
This wind, first from the sky to him, and fresh  
From heaven, save that it bears the scent of flowers—  
Of his own flowers and fields, his grain, his wheat  
And corn, tasselled and rich, and pumpkin blooms,  
Where the brown bee luxuriates, brightest  
And largest of the blossoms of the field,  
And his own humble flower, and fruit to come.

He looks abroad upon these acres—all  
His own. The buckwheat rises to his view,  
A cloud of glory, snowiness, and purity,  
And fragrance, that delights his heart more than  
The tinsel of the earth. Already are  
His fields and meadows shorn—his harvest gathered.  
What he now sees is but the later promise,  
With winter near, which he dreads not, but welcomes,  
Welcomes in that it loads the family board  
With plenty and munificence. He has  
His hand upon the earth, and makes it blossom.  
'Tis he that makes it "blossom like the rose,"  
And feeds mankind, that else would perish.  
He knows it all, and knowing, in his greatness—  
His heart's large gratitude—he feeds the world,  
And is a happy man—happy in toil.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### FRESH AIR.

The fresh air theory has been carried so far that it bids fair to become a humbug, and defeat the good it is designed to accomplish. Fresh air is stimulating, especially if it is cool. This is all the benefit it has aside from the natural one—combination. The "fresh morning air" is an old deception. In malarious districts, it is a breeder of ague, instead of the poetical thing we make it. The "confined air" of rooms, is another delusion. Dirt is to be avoided on account of uncleanness—not because it is unhealthy—it is not. So we must consider an offensive room—and not because it happens to be warm, and the circulation has been suspended for a time—and even the air breathed and re-breathed, if you please. This air is not unhealthy specially. The effect is not perceptible at all upon the health. If there is debility resulting from confinement to a room, it is the heat, or lack of exercise, and not the bad air that causes the mischief—for the air may be breathed over and over again, and no harm occasioned. Cases are on record where the air has been breathed over a score of times, with the room tightly closed, and yet no harm ensued. Indeed there are but few sleeping rooms where this breathing over is not done to a considerable extent. We had a case lately reported in Chicago of a hotel where less than five feet square of air was allotted to each lodger, and

yet no harm resulted. We see an infant for hours breathing under the bed-clothes—and men the same. Yet all these things are not considered. We are looking to the theory alone, and not what transpires. And this hobby, theory, is giving us innumerable colds, rheumatisms, inflammations, fevers and deaths.—And still we open our windows, and let the cold piercing air shiver us, or insinuate itself, by slowly stealing into the room, first affecting the feet, and thence the system. How foolishly unphilosophical we are. Remember, the lungs take in the oxygen, and not the other properties of the air. They expel the nitrogen and other matter not needed by the blood. If the air is re-breathed, only the oxygen—or part of it—is taken; the rest expelled. The idea that all the bad air taken in is absorbed by the system, is a thought that is monstrous: it would soon settle a person or animal. The lungs are a magnet, and detach only what oxygen they need; the rest goes out with the carbonic acid and other gases, which affect little the system in inhalation. They produce death or serious danger only when they are so plentiful as to occupy the place of natural air, or prevent the oxygen from being received into the system. They choke, obstruct, causing the individual to faint, die, unless the oxygen is substituted.

Our great danger is, from taking cold, and not from bad air. And this kills hundreds, where "bad air" kills none. Dr. Franklin, the great advocate of fresh air, lost his life, in consequence of keeping his window open when the air was cold and raw without. Here is our danger, depend upon it—and not in a uniform and warm temperature of the room. If the air is foul, that is an objection; because it is impure—and we would rather breathe clean air, especially since it also exhilarates. But for mere health, be careful how you let in the fascinating draft. See that your body is secured against the changes which the cold current produces. And, above all things, avoid sleeping with insufficient clothing, by an open window, when the air outside is cold and damp.

### AN ELEGANT WOMAN.

There is a person whose harmonious voice gives to her conversation a charm found equally in her manners. She knows how to speak and how to keep silent; how delicately to engage herself with you, and uses only proper subjects of conversation. Her words are happily chosen; her language is pure; her raillery caresses; and her criticism does not wound. Far from contradicting with the ignorant assurance of a fool she seems to seek in your company good sense or truth. She indulges in dissertations as little as she does in disputes; she delights to lead a discussion which she stops when she pleases. Of an equable temper, her air is affable and gay. Her politeness has nothing forced in it; her welcome is not servile; she reduces respect to nothing more than a delicate shade; she never tires you, and leaves you satisfied with her and yourself. Attracted to her sphere by an inexplicable power, you find her wit and grace impressed upon the things with which she surrounds herself; everything there pleases the sight, and while there you seem to breathe the fresh air of the country. In intimacy, this person seduces by a tone of fresh simplicity. She is natural. She never

makes an effort at luxury, at display. Her sentiments are simply rendered, because they are true. She is frank, without offending any one's self-love. She accepts men as God has made them, pardoning their faults and ridiculous qualities; comprehending all ages and vexing herself about nothing, since she has tact enough to foresee everything. She obliges rather than consoles; she is tender and gay, therefore you will love her irresistibly. You will take her for a type and vow to worship her.

### Finding Fault with Children.

It is at times necessary to censure and punish. But much more may be done by encouraging children when they do well. Be therefore more careful to express your approbation of good conduct than your disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault-finding on the part of its parents. And hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition of both parent and child. There are two great motives influencing human actions—hope and fear. Both of these are at times necessary.—But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by a desire of pleasing rather than by fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring them when she sees anything amiss, they feel discouraged and unhappy. They feel that it is useless to try to please. Their dispositions become sour and hardened by this ceaseless fretting, and, at last, finding that whether they do well or ill, they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please, and become heedless of reproaches. But let a mother approve of her child's conduct whenever she can. Let her reward him for his efforts to please, by smiles and affection. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition and a cheerful spirit. Your child has been through the day very pleasant and obedient.—Just before putting him to sleep for the night, you take his hand and say: "My son, you have been very good to-day. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient.—God loves children who are dutiful to their parents, and he promises to make them happy." This approbation to him, from his mother, is a great reward. And when, with a more than affectionate tone, you say, "Good night, my dear son," he leaves the room with his little heart full of feeling. And when he closes his eyes for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.

SINGING.—Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care, and supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart under his shirt front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing cobbler will earn as much money again as a coddwainer who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. Avaricious men never sing. The man who attacks singing throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses and August of its meadow larks. Such a man should be looked to.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS AND THE VARIOUS Throat Affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers and Singers are liable, are relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. The freedom from all deleterious ingredients, makes the Troches a safe remedy for the most delicate female or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them.



## THE EVENING PRAYER.

What a mighty influence do the little incidents connected with a mother's love and solicitude for her children have upon their future life! How many reckless young men have been turned to a life of usefulness by the influence of that evening prayer at the home fireside, can never be known! Often have we heard of those, who had spent years of idleness and dissipation, and when prostrated by disease, perhaps thousands of miles from their native land, and amongst strangers, have been moved to tears and their whole character changed by the recollection of those days when a fond mother, now in heaven, had taught their infant lips to lip,

"Now I lay me down to sleep,

I pray the Lord my soul to keep."

Little do mothers think what an influence they are exerting upon those under their care—and, oh! how little do many of the boys and girls, who are growing to manhood and womanhood, heed the instructions of a pious mother, and not until that mother has been borne to the tomb, and when they are, too, brought to the confines of another world, do these prayers and instructions of a sainted mother rise before them in all their power.

The boy who learns to check his ardor, will be the disciplined man—the sum with an answer.

What we save is earned. In this way most of the general wealth is acquired.

In everything there is wisdom. We need but the wand to bring it out—that wand is genius.



## DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

**WHITE CAKE.**—Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, half cup of butter, half a cup of sour cream, one and half cups of white sugar, teaspoon of soda and lemon, three cups of flour. Yellow, the same as the white, only use the yolks of the eggs.

**HARD MOLASSES GINGERBREAD.**—Take one cup of molasses, half a cup of butter, one egg, large teaspoonful of saleratus, a little salt, teaspoonful of ginger, same of cinnamon; roll it about an inch in thickness, baking quickly. This is not really hard, but it is good.

**DELICATE PUDDING.**—Whites of 3 eggs, one-half pound sugar, one-half pound flour, 1 pint cream—bake 15 minutes.

Mush (corn-meal) buttered and sugared, disposes greatly to fat.

**PLAIN FRITTERS.**—Take a quart of buttermilk, or sour milk, a pint or more of sweet milk, three beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, and a teaspoonful of saleratus; stir in flour enough to make a thick batter. Have your lard hot, and drop them neatly by the spoonful into the lard, and fry them a light brown. Serve them with liquid pudding-sauce, or sprinkle over them sugar and nutmeg, or serve plain.

**TEA BISCUIT.**—Take two cups of cream, one of sour milk, a teaspoonful of salt, and one heaping teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved, stirred in last. Mix as soft as possible to roll, cut with a tumbler, and bake in a quick oven half an hour. This will fill one tin. If you have no cream, use half sour milk, and half melted butter, or clean dripping instead, which will be equivalent to cream, though not quite so nice.

**EXCELLENT APPLE FRITTERS.**—Pare your apples, and cut in thin slices, and mix them with your flour. Stir in a quart of milk and four eggs, a little salt and saleratus, to make a thick batter. Fry in plenty of lard.

**CREAM FRITTERS.**—Take a quart of sweet milk and a teaspoonful of cream, four eggs beat to a froth, half a nutmeg, or grated lemon peel, and a teaspoonful of salt. Stir them with flour sufficient to make a thick batter, dissolve a small teaspoonful of saleratus and stir in, then fry as above.

**MOCK OYSTERS.**—This is similar. Grate twelve ears of corn, wash the cobs in a teaspoonful of milk; add to this three eggs, two spoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, and bake as above. They have the flavor of oysters, and are very nice.

**HOT ROLLS.**—Dry your flour before the fire, add a little warm milk, with two spoonful of yeast, an egg well beaten, and a little salt. Let it stand all night, and bake the rolls in a quick oven.

**SODA BISCUIT.**—To one quart of flour add two teaspoonful of cream of Tartar, dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in sufficient water to wet the flour. They may be made in a few moments, and are very nice with coffee, for breakfast.

**BUCKWHEAT CAKES.**—Mix a quart of flour with a pint of lukewarm milk (some prefer water), add a teaspoonful of yeast, and set in a warm place to rise. In the morning, if sour, add a teaspoonful of saleratus, and a little salt. Bake on griddles, and butter when hot. These are nice for breakfast, or with butter and sugar for tea. When you make them every day, leave a little in the jar, and it will raise the next.

## THE PEOPLE

Will have their own way, and indeed we do not wonder that every one is bound to use *Coe's Cough Balsam*, and nothing else, for it is certainly the best thing in the world for coughs, colds, croup and influenza. It is right that all should use it.

*Coe's Dyspepsia Cure*, an article prepared by the same parties, is equally good for dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation, sick headache, sour stomach, rising of food, cramps, pains, and in fact any disorders of the stomach and bowels.

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DISTRIBUTION is made in the following manner: CERTIFICATES naming each article and its VALUE, are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, which are well mixed. One of these Envelopes, containing the Certificate or Order for some Article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 Cents.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what Article it DRAWS, and its value, and can then send ONE DOLLAR and receive the Article named, or can choose ANY OTHER one Article on our List of the same value.

Purchasers of our SEALED ENVELOPES, may, in this manner, obtain an Article WORTH FROM ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

**FOR ONE DOLLAR,**

which they need not pay until it is known what is drawn and its value. Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed in all Cases.

THE EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION would call attention to the fact of its being the Original and Largest Gift Association in the country. We are therefore enabled to send FINER GOODS, and give better chances to obtain the MORE VALUABLE PRIZES, than any other establishment of the kind. The business continues to be conducted, in a fair and honorable manner, and a large and greatly increasing trade is proof that our patrons appreciate this method of obtaining rich and elegant goods.

During the past year this Association has sent a very large number of valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than One Dollar, retail, and there are no blanks.

Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the Eureka Association and have kindly allowed the use of their names, many other names might be published were we permitted:—

Andrew Wilson, Custom House, Philadelphia, Penn., Oil Painting, value, \$100; James Hargraves, \$21 Broadway, New York, Oil Painting, value, \$100; E. F. Jones, Barrett, Marshall Co., Kansas, Melodeon, value, \$200; Patrick J. Byrnes, Waterbury, Ct., Gold Watch, value, \$125; J. F. Shaw, 224 East 24th street N. Y., Piano, value, \$350; Mrs. Chas. J. Nevis, Elmira, N. Y., Piano, value, \$300; Miss Lucy Janeway, Elmira, N. Y., Cluster Diamond Ring, value, \$200; Mrs. K. Pennoyer, City Hotel, Nashville, Tenn., Melodeon, value, \$125; Oscar M. Allen, Co B, 142d Ind Vols, Nashville, Tenn., Watch, val., \$85; Rowland S. Patterson, Co D, 10th Iowa Vet Vols, Oil Painting, val., \$100; Mrs. Abbey J. Parsons, Springfield, Mass, Melodeon, val., \$150; James L. Dexter, City Surveyor, Syracuse, N. Y., Gold Watch, val., \$150; Mrs. Jas Ely, 177 Wooster st., cor Bleeker, N. Y., Oil Painting, val., \$100; Mrs. J. C. Coles, Grand Rapids, Mich., Silver Castor, val., \$40; Dr. J. R. Sinclair, No 4 Main st, Utica, N. Y., Framed Engraving, val., \$25; Hon Luther Detmold, Washington, D. C., Oil Painting, val., \$100; Dr J. R. Marsh, 146 Chesnut st, Phila, Pa, Piano, val., \$500; Col S. M. Robertson, St. Charles Hotel, N. O., La., Oil Painting, val., \$100; Mrs Lucy Adams, Detroit, Mich, Gold Watch, val., \$150; Pat'k Burk, 121 Chapel st, N. Haven, Ct, Melodeon, val., \$200; Jesse R. Williams, Springfield, Mass, Gold Watch, val., \$150; Mrs M. N. Roberts, Revere House, Boston, Mass, Piano, val., \$350; Hon Nelson J. White, Washington, D. C., Oil Painting, val., \$100; Luther Brown, 23 Pleasant st, Fall River, Mass, Gold Watch, val., \$150; Mrs J. Phillips, Worcester, Mass, Melodeon, val., \$200; J. S. Brown, Westfield, Mass, Gold Watch, value, \$125; Miss K. Davis, Natick, Mass, two prizes, Melodeon, value, \$225, Cluster Diamond Ring, value, \$200.

A Chance to obtain any of the above Articles for One Dollar by purchasing a Sealed Envelope for Twenty-Five cents.

Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for \$1; Eleven for \$2; Thirty for \$5; Sixty-five for \$10; One Hundred for \$15. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Our patrons are desired to send United States money when it is convenient. Long letters are unnecessary. Orders for Sealed Envelopes must in every case be

accompanied by the Cash, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written. Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows.

GOODWIN, HUNT & CO.,  
Box 5706 Post Office, New York.

**Sorgho and Imphee Seed.**

We offer, at wholesale or retail,

CHOICE LOTS,

Carefully selected by ourselves, of

PURE SEED OF THE BEST VARIETIES.

Send for Seed Circulars.

**The Sorgho Hand Book for 1866,**

Sent on application, FREE OF CHARGE.

Blymyer, Bates &amp; Day,

2t-febl

Mansfield, Ohio.

**Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!**

J. M. THORBURN &amp; CO.'S

Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetable and

Agricultural Seeds

For 1866,

With directions for the cultivation of Garden Vegetables, is ready for mailing to all applicants.

J. M. Thorburn &amp; Co.,

Growers and Importers of Seeds,

feb-4t

15 John St., New York.

**Western States Agricultural Company.**

L. J. BUSH &amp; CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers  
in all kinds of**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,**

Dodge's Patent Iron Reaper and Mower, formerly "Ohio and Buckeye."

Threshers and Separators, Horse Powers, Portable Steam Engines, Sugar Mills and Evaporators, Farm and Freight Wagons, Plows, Cultivators and other Farm Machinery.

Heavy Freight Wagons made to order on short notice.


We are prepared to receive on consignment, and sell, all kinds of produce, and to purchase to order any goods that may be required for farm or plantation use. Our facilities enable us to purchase on the BEST terms, and our charges will be moderate.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

**NO. 14 SOUTH MAIN ST.**

Opposite Merchants' Exchange,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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**Osage Orange Seed** **From Texas.**

We are prepared to furnish a good article of seed, gathered last fall in Texas under our own supervision, at the following prices—

Any quantity less than 1 bushel, \$2 per lb.  
From 1 bush. to 5 bushels, \$50 per bush.  
5 bush. to 10 bushels, \$45 per bush.  
10 bush. and over, \$40 per bush.

Terms—Cash, with order.

Address, OVERMAN, MANN &amp; CO.,

Box 100, Normal, Ills., or 600 Bloomington, Ills.  
feb4t

**Trees and Plants at Retail.**

The subscriber begs to offer the following, together with almost everything else found in a nursery—all approved varieties and of best quality:

Apples, 2 and 3 year old, 20 to 25c.  
Peaches, 25 and 30c.  
Pears, dwarf 65c. standard 75c.  
Cherries, 75c. Plums, 75c. Apricots and Quinces, 50c.  
Grapes—Concord, Delaware, Hartford, Norton's Virginia, Taylor's Bullit—50c each.  
Strawberries—Wilson's Albany, Iowa, \$1.50 per 100.  
Russell, Buffalo, French, Baltimore Scarlet, \$3 per 100.  
Lawton Blackberry—\$1.50 per doz.  
Raspberries—Doolittle's Black Cap, Purple Cane, St. Louis, \$1.50 per doz.  
Currants—Red and White Dutch, \$1.50 per doz.  
Houghton Seedling Gooseberry, \$1.50 per doz.  
Deciduous Ornamental Trees—20 Fine varieties, 50c to \$1.00 each.  
Shrubs—50 choice kinds, 75c.  
Roses—over one hundred superb varieties, 50c to \$1 each.  
Dahlias—over 70 varieties, 50c each.  
Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, a splendid assortment, from 2 to 6 feet high, price from 50c to \$5 each.  
Rhubarb, Asparagus, Poniass, &c.

Address, Carew Sanders,  
Carondelet, Mo.

**Pear Seeds! Tree Seeds!**

By Mail to any part of the United States at the rate of 8 cents per pound in addition to these prices:

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Pear Seed of the growth of 1865,	50 cts.	\$4.00
Balsam Fir Seed,	40 "	4.00
Double Spruce,	60 "	6.00
Hemlock Spruce,	60 "	6.00
European Silver Fir,	20 "	1.50
Sugar Maple,	20 "	1.50
Catalpa,	40 "	5.00
Deciduous Cypress, perfectly hardy	20 "	1.50
Honey Locust,	16 "	1.00
European Larch,	25 "	2.50
Magnolia Accuminata,	40 "	4.00
Black Austrian Pine,	25 "	2.50
Weymouth Pine,	40 "	4.00
Pitch Pine,	60 "	6.00
Norway Spruce,	20 "	1.50
American Arbor Vitae,	60 "	7.00
American Elm,	30 "	3.00
Buckthorn,	15 "	1.00
Quince,	40 "	4.00
Scotch Fir,	30 "	3.00
Normand's New Spruce (Abies Normandiana)	very rare, per oz.,	\$3.00

Together with the most extensive collection of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds in the country, for which see our Descriptive Catalogue for 1866.

J. M. Thorburn &amp; Co.,

feb-3t

15 John St., New York.

**JOB PRINTING,**

Such as Cards, Books, Pamphlets,

Sale Bills, &amp;c., at this office.



## Grape Cuttings.

Ive's Seedling—one of the most promising of Red Wine and market grapes.

Delaware, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Venango, Lyman and Norton's Virginia. Send for Circular.

By JOHN PAUL SACKSTEDER,  
Feb-21\*4 Louisville, Ky.

## Seeds of Trees, Shrubs, and Fruits.

THOMAS MEEHAN'S Eleventh Annual Spring Catalogue, is now ready for all applicants. It comprises one hundred and thirty-five species, with brief but sufficient directions for successfully raising them.

THOMAS MEEHAN,  
Feb-St Germantown, near Philadelphia, Pa.

100,000

Concord Grape Vines for sale.

100,000

Catawba Grape Vines for sale.

10,000

Hartford Prolific Grape Vines for sale.

10,000

Delaware Grape Vines for sale.

5,000

Norton's Virginia Grape Vines for sale.

50,000

Grape Vines of Clinton, Heribemont, Taylor, Cynthia, Perkins, Maxatawny, Casady, Iona, Rebecca, Israella, Adirondac, and many others, at a reasonable price for sale.

Also, Strawberry Plants, Currants, Raspberries, &c. Send stamp for price list, to

Dr. H. Schroeder,

Bloomington, Ills.

250,000 Concord Grape Cuttings  
For sale.

100,000 Cuttings of other varieties.

Dr. H. Schroeder,

Bloomington, Ills.

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE NEW YORK

## WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR JANUARY 13.

The N. Y. Weekly Tribune for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES—Our Credit Abroad; Protection to the Negro; A Bagman's Dodge; Slavery in Mexico; The Last Number of the Liberator; Elijah Pogram; International Dueling; Aspects and Prospects; The Southern Status; Our Finances; Gov. Chase—Ketchum; The Interest of Laborers in Protection; Reconstruction in Florida; Currency—Finance—Prices; How the Money Goes; Wisdom from the West; "Good Times in Ole Virginny;" Editorial Paragraphs.

NEWS SUMMARY—Military; Naval; News from Washington; New York; New England; The Southern Atlantic States; The Gulf States; The Western States; Political; Domestic Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN NEWS—Europe; Mexico; Canada; Japan; Africa; West Indies.

LEGISLATURE—Abstract of the Proceedings.

CONGRESS—Abstract of the Proceedings.

THE STATE—Financial Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department.

THE BANKS OF THE STATE—Report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department.

Wool.

WEST JERSEY—[Third Article.]—Ocean County; Its Vast Wilderness; It is not Barren; Its Products are Rich, and Cultivation Profitable; Peach Orchards and Vineyards; Cranberry Lands and Cranberry Culture; Product and Profit; How Cranberry Gardens are Made, and the Cost; "Barren Lands" and Fruits and Garden Vegetables; The Manchester Land Company; 25,000 Acres, and What they Propose to do With Them; Manchester Village; Its Beautiful Cottages; It is surrounded by 100,000 Acres of Wilderness, only 50 Miles from New York; Tom's River Village and Its Surroundings; Why This Region Should be Occupied and Improved.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune; The Twenty-fifth Ohio; Correction; Ruffianism Rampant; Life in the Palmetto State; Relations of Whites and Negroes; Exciting Scenes; The Thumb Hanging Case; Proceedings of the Legislature; The Code; Christmas.

"A LEGISLATION UNIFORM."

TEXAS—From Our Special Correspondent; Troops Homeward Bound; Affairs on the Rio Grande.

MEXICO—Important Diplomatic Correspondence; Efforts of France and Maximilian to Obtain a Recognition of the Mexican Empire; Emphatic Refusal of the Government of the United States; Letters from Drouyn de Lhuys, Monthon, Romero, Seward and Bigelow.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—Brownson's American Republic.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS BEFORE CONGRESS EFFECTING WOMEN.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS—American Institute Farmers' Club, Dec. 26.—Osage Orange—How far North it Thrives; Curled-leaf Disease of Peach Trees; June Grass; Barren Spots in Land; Pork for Food; Productive Bees; Farmers' Clubs—How to Organize; Who Knows?—Guess-work in Farming—What are We to Expect from Agricultural Colleges? Is it so? Information for Emigrants—Wanted and Given; Effect of Advertising in The Tribune; Planting Trees by the Roadside; A New Earth-Pulverizer; Wounds—How to Cure with Smoke; Protecting Orchards—Raise Broom-Corn and Make Brooms—New Jersey Marl—Agricultural Items: Dutch Bulbs—Secure Them Early; Cover the Strawberries and Raspberries.

STATISTICS OF THE NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET FOR 1865.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER—Large Number of General Officers Honorably Dismissed the Volunteer Service; Rosecrans, Hunter, Granger, Sykes, Pleasanton, A. J. Smith Among the Number.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PERSONAL—POLITICAL—CITY ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH—Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

COMMERCIAL—Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain, and Cattle Markets, specially reported for The New York Tribune.

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Ten copies to one address 16 00

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An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

Drafts on New York, or Post Office orders, payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance.

[It] Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

## Knox's Strawberry Plants.

For many years we have given earnest attention to the cultivation of Strawberries. Our long and varied experience gives us great advantages in the selection of such varieties as will give the best satisfaction to the grower, whether for home or market purposes; our collection, in variety, quality, and quantity, is unsurpassed, if equaled anywhere. We call special attention to the

### JUCUNDA—OUR No. 700.

After thoroughly testing this variety for six years, we unhesitatingly say, that for uniform and large size, beauty of form and color, enormous yield, long continuance in bearing, great profit, health and vigor of plant, and other desirable qualities, it is the most valuable strawberry of which we have any knowledge. All who have seen it on our grounds, prize it alike highly.

Extract from the Report of a visit to our place, by

Geo. M. Beeler, Secretary of the Indiana State Horticultural Society:

"SEVEN HUNDRED.—This variety, for large size productiveness, and perfection of form, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list. In its habits it is very vigorous, upright and hardy. The leaves are from small to medium in size, and of lighter color than Wilson. Its flowers are perfect, and fruitful to an enormous extent. Last year counted trusses that had ninety per cent. of perfect fruit upon them, as compared with the number of flowers. A most remarkable point of value in this variety is the great number of extra large berries. I saw great quantities, ten or twelve berries of which filled a pint. These, you must remember, were not merely a few selected ones for the exhibition tables, but there were bushels of them sold every day in market, which brought one dollar per quart. This is equal to four or five cents each, and may be considered as rather profitable."

Thomas Meehan, Editor of Gardener's Monthly, in an article, written after visiting our strawberry plantation last June, says: "But the greatest of all Knox's Strawberries is undoubtedly the '700.' Albany Seedling bears well, but does not equal '700.' Triomphe de Gand has a peculiar flavor, preferred by many; more of this has '700.' Triomphe de Gand is also solid and firm, carries well to the market, and stands the pressure of kitchen fingers, and so does '700.' And then its great beauty, for the color has a tinge of Vermillion in it—its coming tolerably early in the season, and continued succession to the end, together with its generally large size—must make it an universal favorite. He seems to have tried it and tested it thoroughly, planting in patches all over the place, and by the side of most other varieties, and it comes off superior to all."

A. W. Harrison, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society, thus speaks of his impressions on seeing the fruit for the first time on our ground:

"It so much surpassed the best of all varieties I had carefully cultivated and tested, for many years (over 60 in number), that I at once determined to plant no other, when it could be obtained, and regarded it as the 'Strawberry of the future,' par excellence." " \* \* \* The plant is as thrifty, vigorous and hardy as any I know of, the stout, stocky fruit stems bear up a weight of fruit I never saw equaled; and such fruit is worth going miles to see and know. From a critical examination of several hundred plants, then in bearing, I can state that the fruit was the most uniformly large and regular shaped, of any I have ever seen. I found them, almost without exception, of a true conical form, seldom or never cockscomb. In color they are brilliant scarlet, highly glossy, and bristling all over with golden yellow seeds standing out prominently from the surface. Flesh, white, with pale salmon centre, firm and solid to the centre, of an excellent flavor, juicy and rich. In a word, I would only add, that to all who have asked for the last three years, my advice what to plant, my invariable reply has been, 'Plant No. 700,' and all my experience to this day confirms that opinion."

"JUCUNDA."—At the meeting of the Ohio Pomological Society, at Cincinnati, Dec. 6th, 7th and 8th, 1865, the subject of strawberries being under discussion, Mr. Bateham, the Secretary said of the Jucunda: "He had seen it in time of ripening at Mr. Knox's, and had tested it on his own grounds, and could corroborate all that others had said, of its great beauty, size, and excellence of flavor, rendering it much the best of all the foreign sorts known to him. It is also very productive, and seems to be perfectly hardy, and the fruit is sufficiently firm to bear transportation well."—[Extract from forthcoming Report.—M. B. Bateham, Secretary.]

"THE JUCUNDA, OR 700 STRAWBERRY.—At the recent meeting of the Ohio Pomological Society, held in Cincinnati, Dec. 6th, 7th and 8th, 1865, the wonderful qualities of this remarkable fruit, were freely discussed, by several gentlemen, some of whom had seen and watched it for successive years. I entirely concur in the statements that were made, as to its great productiveness, its large and uniform size, and its protracted fruitage, but more especially as to its brilliant color, perfect form and extreme beauty, and consider it the most remarkable fruit of its class that has ever come under my observation."—[John A. Warder, President.]

Orders for plants, will be filled in rotation as received. For prices see Catalogue.

We have a good supply of superior plants of the Agriculturist, Golden Seeded, Fillmore, Russell, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson, and all other desirable kinds, at low prices. Our Catalogue giving description of varieties, Select Lists, Prices of Plants, by mail or otherwise, and much other information valuable to growers of this delicious fruit, will be sent to all applicants enclosing 10 cents.

J. KNOX, Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## St. Louis Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

[Established 1845, by Wm. M. Plant.]

**SIGN OF THE GILT PLOW.**

**NO. 25 NORTH MAIN STREET,**  
BETWEEN CHESNUT AND PINE STS.,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers' Agents for the Sale of

[ALFRED PLANT.]

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Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Steam Packing.

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WOOL CARDING MACHINES, COACH SCREWS, STORE TRUCKS;  
CISTERN, DEEP WELL, ENGINE AND CHAIN PUMPS; &c.

Krauser's Improved Portable Cider Mill and Press.

Sugar Cane Mills and Juice Evaporators.

Cotton Gins, Hand and Power Corn Shellers.

Smith's Patent Cast Cast-Steel Plow.

Young's and Tobey & Anderson's Peoria steel Plows.

STAFFORD'S 2-HORSE SULKY CULTIVATOR.

Selby's double check row CORN PLANTER.

McGaffey's Double-Check Row or Drill Corn Planter.

Kirby's American Iron Reaper and Mower.

Sulky and Revolving Horse Hay Rakes.

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Palmer's Revolving Hay Stacking Machine.

Also, a full supply of Warranted Fresh and Genuine

**GARDEN, GRASS & OTHER SEEDS, growth of 1865.**

All of which we offer at the lowest possible CASH PRICES.

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St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1866.

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with \$15—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks, endorse the Circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. dec15 3m

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PLANT & BRO.,

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**THE TRUE CAPE COD CRANBERRY, For**

April, May and June planting, for upland and garden culture. Under my method of culture, the yield last season, on common dry upland, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, will be sent to any address, gratis, with a priced descriptive nursery catalogue, complete, of the most desirable Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, Grape Vines, New Strawberries, New Large Currants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c., and the very best and choicest Garden and Flower Seeds in great variety. Seeds prepaid by mail to any part of the country. Also a wholesale catalogue of the above, with very liberal terms to agents, clubs, and the trade. Agents wanted in every town for the sale of Trees, Plants and Seeds, on a very liberal commission, which will be made known on application.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Establishment,  
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**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,**  
Vines, Flowering Shrubs, etc., grown and for sale at the  
**COAL CREEK VINEYARD & NURSERY.**  
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

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Lawrence, Kan.



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**KNITS A STOCKING SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE.**

Knitting the Heel and Narrowing off the Toe as it goes along.

IT SETS UP ITS OWN WORK;

KNITS ANY SIZE, from two loops, forming a cord, up to its full capacity;

WIDENS AND NARROWS, by varying the number of loops, and

Knits the Wide Single Flat Web

The Double Flat Web,

The Plain Ribbed Flat Web,  
and the

Fancy Ribbed Flat Web,

With selvages.

No other machine in the world can do any one of these things!

IT KNITS

Shawls,

Hoods,

Nubias,

Jackets,

Breakfast Capes,

Sacks,

Skirts,

Undershirts,

Drawers,

Boy's Suits,

Children's Cloaks,

Snow Shoes,

Leggins,

Gloves,

Mittens,

And upwards of FORTY

Different Articles.

Knits a yard of plain work in TEN minutes; a pair of socks complete in half an hour.

For Families, Wool Growers, Manufacturers, Merchants, &c., it is the most money-making and labor-saving invention of the age. From 100 to 150 per cent. profit on every article it produces. Women are earning from \$15 to \$25 per week, knitting hosiery and staple and fancy worsted articles.

Every Machine warranted to work as represented. For Circulars, address: with stamp.

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General Agents for the West and South-west.



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## Landreth's Celebrated Garden SEEDS.

Brown's Improved Illinois Corn Planter,

Greatly Improved for the Spring of 1866.

The celebrated Hawkeye Corn Cultivator,

The best cultivator in the Western Country.

Aultman, Miller & Co.'s Buckeye Mower—and Reaper and Mower combined—with the best Self-Rake ever got up.

Deere & Co.'s celebrated Moline Plows,

Extra hardened, and with slip share.

And Agricultural Implements and Seeds in General.

Send for Circulars.

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THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY FOR  
IRREGULARITIES.

These drops are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and better than any Pills, Powders, or Nostrums. Being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature. Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, every one of whom speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits. They are rapidly taking the place of every other Female Remedy, and are considered by all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest and most infallible preparation in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature, and the promotion of health, regularity and strength. Explicit directions stating when they may be used, and explaining when and why they should not, nor could not be used without producing effects contrary to nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle, with the written signature of JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN L. LYON, 195 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by mail (enclosing stamp), concerning all private diseases and female weakness. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,

Gen'l Agents for U.S. and Canadas.  
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## RHUBARB,

For sale at \$5 per 100.

SCOTCH HYBRID, \$3 per 100.

Address, C. D. STEVENS, Mendota, Ill.  
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Longer located in St. Louis than any other Chronic Disease Physician. Office 65 St. Charles St., one square south of Lindell Hotel, Saint Louis. All Chronic, Virulent and Special Diseases treated. Hours, 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Confidential consultation free of charge. Call at office and receive Theory of Disease free. Communications by mail promptly answered. My Theory of all such diseases sent free for two 3 cent stamps. [aply]

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ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF

Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds

For 1866.

With directions for their culture and management, will be issued about the TENTH of the month, and mailed to all applicants.

Genuine Early Goodrich Potatoes,

\$1.25 per peck; \$4 per bushel; \$11 per barrel.

Trade Price Lists for Dealers only, now ready

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

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## GRAPE VINES & SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

FOR SALE IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

Send for Price List.

E. R. MASON & SON,

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[Nov. 1-6m.]

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## SAINT LOUIS NURSERY!



On the Olive Street Road, 5 miles West of the Court House.

It contains the largest and choicest stock of

Home Grown

FRUIT TREES,

Shade Trees, Ornamental Shrubs,

Evergreens,

Grape Vines,

SMALL FRUITS, ETC.,

IN THE WEST.

The varieties are all guaranteed to be adapted to our soil and climate.

The City Office of the Nursery is at 97 Chestnut St., in the Office of "COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD."

Address, NORMAN J. COLMAN,  
St. Louis, Mo.

## BAROMETERS & THERMOMETERS.

I wish to announce to my friends and the readers of the "World" in particular, that I have just received a lot of the above-named instruments. A barometer is an indispensable article in every household, especially to the farmer, as it indicates the exact change in weather—and if he only knew the usefulness of the instrument, he would not hesitate to pay a small sum for an article that will save hundreds of dollars.

Price, from \$10 to \$25. No. 114 Market St., apr.ly\*30 JACOB BLATTNER, OPTICIAN.

## 30,000 FIRST CLASS APPLE

Trees for sale, comprising all of THE LEADING WESTERN VARIETIES, at \$15 per hundred, \$100 per thousand.

BAYLES & BRO.,

jan1-6t

Carondelet, Mo.

## 200,000 Mahaleb Cherry Stocks,

At \$16 per 1000, first-class. \$12.50 per 1000 second-class. With common care, all will be large enough to bud the first season.

Also a general but select Nursery Stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

Vines and Plants,

True to name, well grown, clean, and at reasonable rates.

A few M Am. Arbor Vitae, 4 to 5 ft., quite stocky and fine, very cheap by the 100 or 1000, must be moved. At the

Princeton Nursery, Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill. Apply for Price List.

JOHN G. BUBACH.


feb-2t

## WESTERN NURSERIES, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The proprietors offers for sale, at wholesale or retail, a large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, of most all kinds, and are of the best selected fruit for the West, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Grapes, &c., and all Small Fruits. Packing and shipping done in the best order. Address the Proprietors, 223 Locust St. Saint Louis, Mo. [mar1t] PARTRIDGE & THOMAS.

## BARNUM & BRO.'S MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,

No. 26 South Main Street, Saint Louis, Mo.

SIGN OF OX YOKE,  hangs directly over the door, 3 doors north of Walnut Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES,  
GARDEN, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.



Our Stock of Garden Seeds is Fresh and Pure, and will  
be furnished in any quantity desired.


Champion of Ohio Reapers and Buckeye Sulky Corn Plow.  
Mowers. Buckeye Cider Mill.  
Vandiver's Missouri Corn Planter Buckeye Wheat Drill.

Exclusive Agents in St. Louis for Celebrated

### Rock Island Plows.

Gang Plows. Washing Machines & Wringers.  
Sulky Hay Rakes. Hay Hoisting Forks.  
Hall, Brown & Co.'s Revolving Threshers, Horse Powers, and  
Hay Rakes. Cotton Gins, and a vast variety  
Cutting Boxes. of farming tools.

OUR GARDEN SEEDS are supplied IN PAPERS,  
Neatly put up, with Directions for Cultivating, or in bulk. Merchants supplied with any size  
boxes of assorted seeds desired.

 SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,  
and Gardener's Almanac for 1866.

FREEMAN BARNUM,  
ROBT C. BARNUM,

### DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Blunden, Koenig & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation, Mr. James P. Blunden retiring. The remaining partners, Wm. Koenig and D.W. Mueller, will assume all liabilities, and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

St. Louis, Mo., January 2, 1866.

JAMES P. BLUNDEN,  
WM. KOENIG,  
D. W. MUELLER.

Referring to the above notice, we have this day associated under the firm WM. KOENIG & CO., and shall continue the Seed and Agricultural business at the old stand, No. 56 North Second St. above Pine.

WM. KOENIG,  
D. W. MUELLER.

Referring to the above notices, we take pleasure in stating, that we have appointed Messrs. WM. KOENIG & CO., SOLE AGENTS for our manufactured articles in St. Louis, Mo. Have arranged for a full stock being always kept on hand, where dealers may be supplied at liberal rates.

DEERE & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Moline Plows and Hawkeye Corn Cultivator.

AULTMAN, MILLER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower.

WHITELEY, FASSLER & KELLY,

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Champion Cider Mill.

GEORGE W. BROWN,

Manufacturer of Brown's Illinois Corn Planter.

### INTERESTING TO LADIES.


The Domestic Dyes manufactured by Geo. H. Reed & Co., of Boston, consisting of 40 shades and colors, are all prepared in liquid form. They are easily used—do not fade, and produce, bright, strong and beautiful colors. If you wish a reliable article for dyeing your old or new garments, use the Domestic Dyes. They can be found at all drug stores. Price 15 and 25 cents per bottle. **Mayer Bros. & Co.**

St. Louis,  
Dec 1-6m Wholesale Agents for South-west.

Itch! Itch! Itch!

Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!

### Wheaton's Ointment

 Will Cure the Itch in 48 hours  
It cures the Prairie Itch, Wabash Scratches, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents.  
Beware of Lotions and Washes which will not remove the disease. By sending 60 cents to COLLINS BRO'S, (Agents for the South-west,) S.W. Corner of 2d and Vine Sts., Saint Louis, Mo., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country. **WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass., Proprietors.**  
Oct 15-6m

### COMMERCIAL.

#### ST. LOUIS WHOLESALE MARKET.

February 30, 1866.

TOBACCO—Sales to-day of 2 hds factory lugs at \$5 10@6; 2 planters' at \$7 40@7-50; 2 common shipping leaf at \$10 75; 1 common manufacturing at \$8 20; 2 medium and good do at \$15 25 and \$20 per 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales of 126 bales undressed on private terms, and 6 tons dressed at \$300. We quote undressed at \$225@235 per ton.

COTTON—Sales comprised 255 bales, consisting of 2 at 44c, 12 at 43½c, 186 in lots at 43c, and 55 in lots at 42c per lb. Several lots of cotton, sold to-day at 43c, did not fully come up to the class of middling.

FLOUR—We are unable to report any improvement. The demand and transactions were light to-day. Sales of 550 bbls, consisting of 100 fine at \$5 25, delivered; 100 superfine at Cairo at \$6 50; 225 fall extra at \$7 25; 25 double extra at \$9 50, and 100 triple extra at \$12 50, and 100 sacks superfine at \$3 37½.

WHEAT—Choice old fall is very firm, and an occasional sale is made, but not reported, at \$2 35@2 50 per bushel. We note sales of 75 sks prime fall at \$1 90, and 267 sks extra choice old on private terms.

CORN—Sales 150 sacks extra choice St. Charles white at 79c; 1,000 sacks, at a point below, on private terms; 700 do choice white at 78c, delivered—500 do do at 76c; 600 do prime white, in new sacks, and 160 do choice yellow at 75c; 1,850 do prime yellow and mixed, in new resewed gunnies, at 72@75c, and 430 sacks mixed and damaged, part in second-hand sacks, at 67@70c per bush.

OATS—Sales 600 sacks low grade and fair in lots at 40@41c, and 860 sacks prime and choice, in lots, at 42@43c, in new sacks.

BARLEY—Sales 50 sacks prime fall at \$1 50, and 233 sacks fair do at \$1 20@1 30 per bush.

HAY—Sales about 150 bbls prime and choice tight-pressed timothy, lots, at \$17@18 per ton.

DRIED FRUIT—The better qualities are in good demand. Sales 6 sacks mixed peaches at \$5; 13 pkgs half do at \$5 25; 1 choice do at \$5 75, and 7 bbls prime apples at \$3 per bush, with pkgs.

HIDES—Steady at 14c for flint.

WOOL—Unwashed at 25@30c; fleece washed at 45@50c, and tub washed at 55@56c per lb.

SUGAR—Porto Rico at 14½@15½; Havana, in boxes, at 14½@15c; Cuba at 14@14½c per lb.

COFFEE—Fair to choice Rio at 29@31½c; skim-mings at 27@28½c per lb.

RICE—11½@12c per lb.

MOLASSES—New plantation 86c to \$1; Portland and New York syrup at 55@60c; Hanna's New Orleans syrup at 90c, 95c and \$1 for bbls, half bbls and kegs.